Newport Mercury.

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The Newport Mercury,

—PUBLISHED BY—

JOHN P. SANBORN,

272 Thames, Cor. Pelham St.,

NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1758, and is now in its **one hundred and twenty-eighth year.** It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the **oldest** printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of **fifty-six** columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well-selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments.—Reaching so many households in this and other States, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

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Local Matters.

A STARTLING CONFESSION.

Miss Emily Burton Explains Her Father's Death and Proclaims Allen W. Dorsey a Murderer—An Examination Before the Justice Court Yesterday Failed to Shake Her Written Testimony.

Ever since the incarceration of Allen W. Dorsey and Maria B. Dorsey his wife on the charge of murder, fresh evidence of the most convincing nature has been pouring in upon Coroner Stanhope and acting Attorney General Galvin, until the mystery surrounding the death of Benjamin J. Burton on the sixth of October last is claimed by those working up the case to be entirely removed. The latest and most startling of all is the evidence of Miss Emily Burton, the unmarried daughter of the deceased, who made a confession Monday night, an which was set forth a clear and comprehensive explanation of one of the most atrocious crimes ever brought to light in Rhode Island. The girl Emily, who is only about eighteen, it will be remembered, was not included in the indictment which placed her sister and brother-in-law in the county jail last Thursday, but was taken in charge by her aunt, Mrs. Charles H. Burton. At that time it was generally supposed that Emily was both innocent of the crime and ignorant of any criminal act of her sister and brother-in-law, but last Sunday morning she was taken with a severe hemorrhage which weakened her to such a state as to make her fearful of death. She continued very ill until Monday night, when she made the confession given below.

Quite unexpectedly the examination was begun in the court house yesterday. It had been intended to postpone the hearing until Tuesday next, but on Friday morning at a hearing before Judge Baker, Dr. Francis gave it as his opinion that Emily Burton could testify and accordingly it was begun. There was a large crowd present but Sheriff Easton kept excellent order. Emily D. Burton, who, if a murderess has been committed, acknowledges herself to be as guilty as the other two, was brought into court. She was accompanied by her aunt Emily Burton, and Dr. S. W. Francis, who remained with her throughout the morning. There were some little scenes, but none such as might have been expected. Dorsey and his wife were cool, but by no means indifferent to the proceedings and surroundings. They bore themselves well. Dorsey passed frequent communications to his counsel, Col. W. P. Sheffield, Jr. When Emily D. Burton was brought in she had a sort of fainting spell but quickly revived. She was given nervine medicine occasionally. When the pistol was produced the witness shook visibly. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. P. J. Galvin, representing the Attorney General, and the direct testimony of Emily, the taking of which lasted more than two hours, bore out the confession of this young girl given below. The cross examination of the witness brought out the following facts

My father was always kind to me, sometimes he found fault at some things I didn't do exactly right; my sister was always kind to me; the family lived happily together; my sister was married the 17th of June, they were engaged for about five years; my father expressed himself pleased with the wedding; I lived all summer at the house; about two or three days previous to October 6th Allen was sick; we had a conversation with my father on Monday, October 5th, he said he had lost a good deal of money and wished he had given me a trade; he gave me twenty-five cents to buy a yeast-cake; he wanted home-made bread; Dorsey was not there; he put an insurance on the pianos in January; one belonged to Maria and one to me; a man came up to see them and father said he was going to put an insurance upon them; father said on the night before his death that Mrs. Emily Burton had told him about Maria hiring the money from Miss Babcock; on the morning of his death I saw father sitting at the table; father had done nothing to me that caused me to want him killed; I told Allen that he had better kill him in the day time; I have been with Mrs. Emily Burton since they were arrested; I didn't want to go there as I didn't think she wanted me; I don't remember when Allen first spoke to me about the murder; it gave me surprise, but I did not think he would do it; Mr. Richards has never been to see me; I never saw but this revolver, I saw it in father's room; I saw it two days before the shooting, Mr. Dorsey had it then; I did not tell this down at the City Hall because I was as much to blame as they were; I didn't want my father dead; I first told my aunt that Dorsey had done this; it was last Monday night at 12 o'clock; I told her then because it was killing me by inches and I couldn't stand it any longer; my sister went out that morning, out of the front door; when she came in I told her Allen had done it and she said, "Oh, has he?"

There were occasional legal sparrings between counsel. Several other witnesses had been summoned to testify, but at the close of Miss Burton's testimony the case was continued to next Tuesday.

Following is Miss Emily Burton's confession in full, which we publish by permission from Attorney General Colt:

I, Emily D. Burton, of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, on oath depose and say that I am the younger daughter of the late Benjamin J. Burton; that on the Wednesday before my father's death, Allen W. Dorsey, in the presence and hearing of my sister Maria, told me, in our own house, that father had ordered them out of the house the night before; that two or three days thereafter said Allen, in the presence and hearing of said Maria, told me he was going to kill him by shooting him the first chance he got because he and Maria had been ordered out. On the 5th day of October last said Allen told me that the sooner my father was killed the better; that on Tuesday morning, October 6th, said Allen arose at 8 o'clock and in the presence and hearing of said Maria he asked me if I did not think it was better to do the shooting in day time, as he could see to do it. I replied, "Oh, yes;" that he added, "I think so, too;" that he then added, "My being detected in it will depend on circumstances;" that at 9 o'clock A. M. I went down stairs for a broom with which to sweep my room; that before leaving the room in which the last described conversation took place I saw a revolver in the hand of said Allen, who said it was then and there loaded and with which he intended to kill my father that morning as soon as my father came in to his breakfast; that thereafter I placed the broom in my room and went to the attic for two blankets for father's bed. I was directed to go to the attic for the purpose aforesaid by my sister Maria, who was dressed with maroon colored wrapper, gossamer over it, without rubbers, and with no hat or bonnet. She said she was going to Mrs. Frank Trager's, then to the post office, and perhaps to the Boston store; that I told told Mrs. Trager was in the yard hanging out clothes. She replied, "I have something to tell her." I saw Maria go out the front door, and I then went to the attic, got two blankets and brought them into my room. Said Allen Dorsey came to me then and there if my father was eating his breakfast. I told him "Yes." He then had a revolver in his hand and said: "I am now going down to do it," and added, "You go down stairs to the back parlor and look out the window to see if anybody comes in;" that I did as he requested. He followed me down stairs in about a minute; that I came down the front hall and so did he. He went through the dining-room into the kitchen, and in about two minutes I heard a pistol shot, a body fall to the floor and then another pistol shot; that I then ran to the dining-room, said Allen Dorsey came out from the kitchen to the dining-room and he told me to go up stairs; that I asked him if he did it, and he said "Yes;" that I asked him if father was dead, and he answered that he did not know; that I went upstairs to my bedroom; that I then heard Maria come into the front hall through the front door; that I then called to her and said, "Allen has done it," that she replied, "Oh, has he?" that she ran out to Mrs. Trager's, I going with her; that we told Mrs. Trager father had shot himself, and then we all returned to the house right away; that my sister Maria then went to Jefferson Morrison's and she then returned to the house; that among the first to come to the house were Mrs. Mary Stoddard, Charles H. Langley and Jefferson Morrison. That since said shooting I have heard Allen and Maria converse about it; that I heard said Maria tell Mrs. Trager what to testify at the inquest before Coroner Stanhope, and all this was told in the presence and hearing of said Allen Dorsey; that I had heard said Maria say, in the presence and hearing of said Allen, and before my father's death, that said Allen had not enough money to go back to college, but that father had promised them some and that they were disappointed at not getting it; that many times I have heard said Allen say that he had killed my father and that he had regretted his act; that said Maria has told me that she went to Mrs. Trager and brought her into the house of Mrs. Trager to attract her attention from the shooting of my father; that said Allen has told me that Mrs. Mary Stoddard went up stairs to the room that said Allen was in just after the shooting, and that she saw him in his stocking feet when she went up stairs to have him come down to the kitchen, and that he was then putting on his overcoat.

I further depose and say that I make this affidavit because of a voluntary request made by me last night when I desired the attendance of Francis Stanhope, Edward S. Hammond and Patrick J. Galvin, all of said Newport, to come to the house No. 38 Thames Street, in said Newport, that I might tell them in substance all that I knew respecting the death of my father, and that my mind would be relieved in part of the terrible burden I have felt, and to do all that I could to enable the true cause of the death of my father to be determined.

Signed, EMILY D. BURTON.

In presence of Francis Stanhope, Coroner; Edward S. Hammond and Patrick J. Galvin.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, ETC.

NEWPORT, SC. Nov. 24, 1885.

Subscribed and sworn to in said Newport, on the day and year above written, by the said Emily D. Burton, who then and there made oath that the foregoing seven pages of writing and all parts thereof were true.

Before me,

PATRICK J. GALVIN, Notary Public.

The affidavit which we publish in full today in regard to the Burton case as well as the testimony in open court yesterday of Emily Burton, wipes away the last suspicion of suicide and presents one of the most cold blooded cases of murder ever known in this State. In this connection we will only say that Mr. Patrick J. Galvin, the Acting Attorney General, and Mr. Richards, the detective, deserve great credit for the manner in which they have worked up this case.

We copy the following from the Rockland County Journal, published at Nyack N. Y.

Miss Georgie Hudson, niece of Mr. Alex. Hudson, foreman of the Journal Office, has entered into an engagement with Mr. Stetson, of the Hollis-street Theatre, Boston, to sing in "The Mikado." She has been taking lessons in vocalization at the Grand Conservatory of Music, for some time.

Miss Hudson is the only daughter of Mr. John Y. Hudson of this city, the efficient and popular adjutant of the Charles E. Lawton Post No. 5, G. A. R.

Thanksgiving Day.

Thursday was spent in Newport as Thanksgiving Days are usually spent in New England. The weather was exceedingly disagreeable, but notwithstanding this fact the many entertainments usual to the day were well attended and apparently thoroughly enjoyed. Interesting and appropriate services were held by the various churches. The Thames street Methodist united with the Marlboro' street, the Union Congregational with the Shiloh Baptist, and the other Baptist churches with the First. The service at St Johns' consisted of a celebration of the Holy Communion at 7:30 in the morning. At Emmanuel the regular Episcopal Thanksgiving services was held with appropriate hymns and praise. The church was beautifully decorated and the rector, Rev. R. B. Peet, after reading the proclamation by the President (the Governor's having been read last Sabbath) delivered an exceedingly interesting and appropriate sermon upon the causes of gratitude in the past year including the national, church and individual.

THE UNITED CONGREGATIONAL.

At the United Congregational Church, the pastor, Rev. Mr. Emerson, read the 65th Psalm. Before the sermon, and during the opening services the choir rendered two Thanksgiving anthems with their usual good taste and effect. The sermon was from Ecc. 7:10.—"Say not thou, What is the cause that the former days were better than these? for thou dost not inquire wisely concerning this."

The speaker began by giving a legend concerning a successful man who sighed to go back to the home of his childhood to live, but when he saw it, its shabby aspect disgusted him, and he hastened back to his luxurious home. The charm which childhood throws over early scenes is an illusion which our later and clearer thought dispels. So men look back into the far-away past of history, dreaming that then was the "golden age." But there was the same vice, the same corruption in governments, the same evils we complain of today. Crime seems less conspicuous in the past because it was more common; and was not made prominent as it is now by the better system of justice, the publication of it in newspapers, and its striking contrast to the general good order.

The material progress of the last hundred years was rapidly sketched, and the wonderful advancement in scientific knowledge. But we must not think that *therefore* our modern men are better than the ancients. Ease isn't heroism and luxury isn't good morals and education isn't faith and "Rapid Railroad Transit" doesn't take people to heaven any quicker than they used to go. That our modern man reads more and knows more than his progenitor doesn't prove that he is more brave, or wise, or truthful, or virtuous.

He must look for moral progress by taking the evils of the past, and finding whether they are still vigorous, or decaying and passing away. The speaker here gave the history of duelling, piracy, slavery, intemperance, governmental corruption, religious persecution, and showed what changes have come over the world since the birth of Christ, and especially in the last five hundred years. Some of these evils have been nearly done away in Christian countries, others have been rendered less general; while against them all there is a powerful and intelligent opinion, more pronounced than ever before in the history of the world. When men sigh for the good old times they should remember the condition of the heathen world at the time of Christ: the gladitorial shows of Rome; the sixty millions of slaves in the Roman Empire; London without a light on its thoroughfares; the pauperism of European countries; the Spanish Inquisition: the massacre of St. Bartholomew; the time when a man for religious opinion was burned alive. Comparing the wrongs, the mischiefs, and the cruelties of the past, with our modern life in Great Britain and America there has been that progress and improvement which should be fit themes for praise and thanksgiving. The world is a cleaner place to live in than it once was, and mankind is slowly emerging from primitive and barbaric conditions into the conditions of a purer and nobler civilization.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

The several Baptist churches of the city united in their service, meeting at the First Baptist church on Spring street. Rev. Frank Rector of the Second church delivered the sermon of which the following is an abstract:

And be ye thankful Col. 3: 15

The thanksgiving which the text enjoins and which we this day are met to express is the natural and spontaneous gratitude of a true and generous heart. It is not created by contact with those who are emotional, generated by friction or imported from abroad, but is the outflow of a soul normal and healthful. It rises as an incense toward heaven, and continues not only for one day but always. Practically, however, we find difficulty in maintaining this tone and temper. The altar fires burn low, we chide the heart, frown upon ourselves, lament the cold and barren condition of our souls, and hear ringing down from the skies a voice which says, "How sharper than serpent's tooth it is to have a thankless child." What can we do to produce within our hearts this true and natural thanksgiving, how can we observe this day in the spirit as well as the letter? I will suggest two or three helps.

I. *Appreciate that which you have.* We are strangely forgetful, and fail to value our chief blessings because they are so common. The privilege of looking upon this green earth with its hills and valleys, forests and fields, islands and seas, vastness and variety, winding rivers and verdant plains, is a privilege we all undervalue. The beauty has not faded from the earth nor the color gone out of the landscape. We are not groping in a potter's field where all greatness lies buried, neither are we coming to a feast where the lamps are out and the guests fled. This is a good world. The issues of life are with us. Do we Americans appreciate this goodly land, vast in extent, wonderful in resources, whose people are one? This is a land of homes, free institutions, with no proscribed liberties. Here in this fair city what have we? A healthful situation, efficient schools, superior charities, the protection of life and property, church privileges as complete as in any American city.

II. *A wise interpretation of your experiences.* True, this is a life of toil, burden and losses. The shades deepen. We are just reminded that the mighty are falling and the frail must soon go, and yet these may be so interpreted as to encourage and strengthen the heart.

III. *Recognize the presence of God in all things.* This is difficult to do and at the same time avoid pantheism. We easily come to think of the Almighty as one who has a physical nature. This is our first thought on reading the story of creation. There appears to our thinking a maker of birds, fishes and shrubs, who has hands and fingers and feet. This of course is ill-timed and false. He existed then as now, a spirit, unseen and formless. This figurative language of the Bible misleads us, but when we are told that he went up from earth or came down to talk with the patriarchs, that he changed his place of residence, or disappeared from a given locality, be it remembered this is a figure of speech, an accommodation to human forms of expression and thought. He is here. He never left the world and will not. He is always near, not in the crude pantheistic sense, but as the invisible and eternal helper. To the psalmist this was a most dear and treasured truth. His Lord befriended him in battle, guided him in peace, and guarded him while he slept. Nor is he distant from us. He is love, and that love fills all creation; he is wisdom, and that wisdom compasses sea and land; he is strength, and that strength upholds the pillars of the universe; he is light, and that light pervades all worlds. If these suggested helps enter into our hearts to-day and we learn to appreciate the things we have, interpret wisely the experiences of life and recognize the unseen God in all the events of time, then will our thanksgiving mount heavenward through all our days, and our gratitude be constant, natural and sincere.

THE SHILOH BAPTIST.

The following is an extract of a sermon delivered at the Union Thanksgiving service of the Union Congregational African Methodist Episcopal and Shiloh Baptist churches Thursday evening at Shiloh church corner School and Mary streets by Rev. H. N. Jeter.

Mathew 12: 25.

The thought that I wish to impress you with this evening is Union. As we have gathered here in an annual Union Thanksgiving service I do not think that I could have selected a more appropriate subject.

I. Union in contending for our civil rights as American citizens. The greatest event of the 19th century to us as a race was the proclamation of emancipation declared by the late President Abraham Lincoln. He said in one of his memorable letters "I could not feel that to the best of my ability I had even tried to preserve the Constitution of United States, if to preserve slavery." When he issued the proclamation of emancipation it was approved of throughout the country by all lovers of liberty. Great public meetings of congratulation and rejoicing were held in nearly every large city and town in the Northern States. In the Cooper Institute New York a grand jubilee was held by the colored people of the city and State. The colored people of Baltimore showed this honor by presenting to the President a copy of the Bible, the corners were bands of solid gold and covered with violet colored velvet. Upon the cover of this Bible was a design representing the President in a cotton field knocking the shackles from the wrists of a slave and an inscription "To Abraham Lincoln the President of the United States, the friend of universal freedom; from the loyal colored people of Baltimore." The emancipation proclamation was forced by victories in the battle field by both the Union white and colored soldiers. When Gen. Cameron, then Secretary of War, suggested to the President the propriety of arming the colored man, the President refused and said that he did not think it necessary. It was not long however before the President found that he would have one of the two things to do, surrender the Union with the Constitution or call upon the colored element. He chose the latter. There is not a race under the canopy of Heaven who should be protected in their rights as citizens of these United States, more than the African race. Through the assistance of the colored men this Union was preserved. Let us see that we give our children the best educational advantages possible for the time is not far in the distant when it will not be the question of color, but character and ability. In our mixed schools there ought to be mixed teachers for no one can teach the colored pupil as his own colored teacher can.

II. Union in as churches whose aim and great work is to evangelize and bring a lost world to Christ. The strength and success of any kingdom depends upon the union and peace that exist in that kingdom. This is a universal law the different denominations of the evangelical church may differ upon some points of doctrine, but there is a point where we all can meet and join hands in the glorious work of saving lost souls and lifting up humanity. Think of the evil of intemperance. It is said that last year $500,000,000 was spent by the laboring people alone for rum. In four years then is spent for whisky in this country $2,000,000,000 by the laboring people; if this evil is to be blotted from our land the church of Christ must do it. It is to be lamented that the Christian church is not doing its duty to destroy this great evil; may every christian church be united in removing this curse from our land.

FIRST M. E. CHURCH.

The Thames Street and First M. E. churches joined in a union service at the latter church. The service opened with an appropriate anthem by the choir, after which the 103d Psalm was read responsively. Prayer was offered by Rev. E. F. Clarke. An interesting feature of the service was select readings by Minnie Stanhope and Mabel French of the First Church and Willie Collins and Mary Dyer of the Thames Street Church.

After the singing of a Hymn brief addresses were made by the pastors of the churches holding the Union Service The first was by the pastor Rev. Mr. Hollingshead, of the First Church, of which the following is a brief outline:

The subject that claims our attention at this time has a dark and a bright side. There are some stains on our national ensign; some corruption in the political body; some dishonesty in business and the vice and crime which prevail should bring the blush to our cheeks. But we are expected to look on the bright side on a thanksgiving occasion. Taken all in all we have the best government on earth, we have leading men as true as steel; business men of a high sense of honor; and a vast host of people who are good and true. Crimes, not good deeds are given publicity. The one thought I wish to impress is that thanksgiving should be made a personal matter. Plato gave three reasons for thankfulness, 1st that he was a man, not a beast, 2nd that he was a Grecian, not a barbarian, 3d that he was a philosopher not a fool. We can adopt these reasons with some slight changes. Man was made in the image of God, and is endowed with Godlike powers. How noble when he stands up in the dignity of a true manhood? It is no slight privilege to be a citizen of the American nation, which has light, liberty and advantages such as no other has. He lives in a land of intellectual light. The press furnishes him with information on all subjects.

Rev. E. F. Clark then said, in part: Thanksgiving Day is axised upon benevolence. This benevolence is objective and subjective. As objective, God is its fountain, and His benevolence is infinite and eternal. Hence, for it, there is no measuring line. A brother's, even a mother's benevolence, may be compassed, but God's, never. A pile of fruitage, a heap of cereals, a patch of flowers, may adumbrate, but they faintly mirror Divinity. This major axis, therefore, can never be represented or known by man, and is as imminent in the night as the day.

Divine benevolence, as objective, calls for human benevolence, the subjective, which especially is suited to our present consideration.

Human benevolence is related to Thanksgiving as gratitude. This virtue is highly pleasing to God and man.

The great enemy of gratitude is selfness, which is the foundation of great national, social and individual sorrow, weakness and peril. Recall the evils that befell the Jews when ungrateful and selfish. Forgetting the "outstretched arm", they sank into the ashes of discomfiture, and, with Nebuchadnezzar, learned by bitter experience, the duty and privilege of recognizing the divine abetment.

Nationally, selfishness exhibits its perils in partisanship. Selfish partisanship is responsible for, and has tried to "cover a multitude of sins." Under its deadly shadow, cruelty and injustice have supplanted patriotism and merit, promoting the unworthy and dethrowning the meritorious.

The glory of our chief magistrate lies in his non-partisanship, displayed in many ways. May we live to see the day when partyism shall find its perpetual grave, and to the worthy shall "belong the spoils."

Communism is another form of associated selfishness, which threatens only injury to the state. Its principles, redolent of ruffianism, murder, and incendiarism, constitute an enemy of no mean proportions, and requires the unceasing vigilance of our government.

Selfness is the gigantic foe of home. Here, its tyranny is as "cruel as the grave," imposing its cruel burdens and miseries oft upon the feeble. Within the church, it sows its poison and barricades the march of human redemption.

No nation appears to possess such occasions for subjective benevolence, in the direction of gratitude, as Columbia. A frail plant, the Mayflower was pushed into the ocean of providential destiny, and its white petals wafted to New England's inhospitable shores, where good angels re-set it in snow, hunger, tears and blood. What gratitude is merited for this Western Paradise, fitted for the yeoman, manufacturer and merchant. We are little less than the oil-tank, the coal-bin, and the grain-bin of two continents.

Especially should this day be devoted to the penates. Let each home be a Mecca where brothers, children and parents meet to worship at love's holy shrine. Thus expelling the demon, selfishness, from our streets and dwellings, angels will rendezvous in Columbia's domicil and lead us during the coming year nearer "to the streams that make glad the City of our God."

Police Appointments.

The mayor-elect, Col. John Hare Powel, is going about the matter of appointments on the police force in a judicious and business like manner. He has blanks prepared which can, after December 1st, be obtained at the City Clerk's office and police station and which every applicant for position will be required to sign. The mayor will pay no attention to any application that shall come to him in any other manner. These applications must be signed and filled in by the applicant himself. The application reads as follows:

"I hereby signify my desire to be appointed a member of the Police Force of the City of Newport, R. I., and in the event of my being appointed to a position thereon, I pledge myself to discharge all the duties that may devolve upon me faithfully and to the best of my ability."

Then follows a statement of age, height, occupation, nationality, married or single, can read and write, residence, street and number, how long a resident of the city, and whether or not he is an elector. The applicant must then obtain the signature of three well known citizens who will testify to the character and ability of the applicant. He must then obtain the certificate of a physician that he has no mental or bodily infirmities, ailments, defect or deformity which will prevent his performing the duty of a member of the police force.

Such certificates will make it comparatively easy for the mayor to pick out good men who can and probably will perform the duties expected of them in a proper manner. The new mayor proposes to start off right, and we believe he will have a successful administration.

To the Editor of the Mercury:

"When therefore they were come that came about the eleventh hour, they received every man a penny." "So shall the last be first, and the first last, for many are called but few are chosen." The persons who "have borne the burden of the day and the heat" in their efforts to establish the cause of the late Benjamin Burton's death, should not be discouraged, even if those who came in just in time to congratulate the workers on their success now receive the same meed of praise and endorsement from the community of Newport, for the accomplishment of the end in view. The recognition which should have been generously extended to Mr. Benjamin B. Richards for his fidelity and perseverance, I fear has been withheld. If it is not too late, let me say that he has acted well his part, and should receive the acknowledgment for it that is justly his.

PATRICK J. GALVIN.

Dr. H. R. Storer delivered the first of the course of hospital lectures on Saturday last on the Hygiene of the Sick Room. It was a most interesting and valuable discourse and merited a much larger audience than was present. The next lecture will be given this afternoon at 3:15 by Dr. Rives upon "Anatomy of the Nervous System."

A Fine Store.

The Providence store makes an announcement on the eighth page of today's paper which will be interesting reading to all who desire good goods at low prices. This firm has been here but a short time and they have already built up a large trade, which they have done by their honest and fair dealings with the public, by the gentlemanly manner in which they treat their customers and by giving the best goods for the lowest prices. Do not fail to give them a call. They have come to stay.

The 4:30 and 6 o'clock trips of the Newport and Jamestown ferry boat to Jamestown have been changed to 4:15 and 5:30 respectively, and the 5:30 trip to Newport is now made at six o'clock.

CITY BRIEFS.

Doings of Newport and Newporters.

Newport was visited by a three-days northeaster this week.

Improvements are being made to St. John's Chapel on the Point.

Lewis T. King is the newly appointed keeper of the Dutch Island light.

The public schools will re-open on Monday after a week of thanksgiving and rest.

Sergeant Curley has returned from his vacation and is again at his desk at the police station.

Daniel Steers, a recent deserter from the schoolship New Hampshire, has been returned to his old quarters.

A very enjoyable social and dance was given at Odd Fellows' Hall Tuesday evening by the Daughters of Rebekah.

Ex-Alderman Samuel Smith and family, who have been living in Jamestown of late, have returned to Newport for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Stevens, nee Muenchinger, have returned from their wedding tour and taken up their residence on Church street.

Extensive alterations and improvements are to be made immediately to the Caldwell estate on Kay street, from plans by Dudley Newton.

The machine shop at the Torpedo station is to be provided with a new boiler. The one replaced will be used for steam heating purposes.

Second Lieutenant John F. Wild, late of the cutter Ewing at the Baltimore station, has reported for duty on board the cutter Dexter of this station.

Mrs. Mary E. Messer, who has been house keeper at the Cliff Avenue Hotel for the past two seasons, has accepted a similar position in a hotel in Florida for the winter.

Revenue Cutter Samuel Dexter has been at the Old Colony Company's docks in this city this week undergoing a thorough overhauling preparatory to the winter's cruise.

Mr. Edmund Sanford Sisson, well known in Newport whose markets he has supplied with meats and poultry for the past half century, died at his residence in Portsmouth on Wednesday in the 77th year of his age.

The engagement of Miss Ella X., youngest daughter of L. D. Davis, Esq., of this city, to Mr. F. P. Powers, Washington Correspondent of the Chicago Times, is announced. Mr. Powers was formally editor of the Newport Daily News.

Prof. French gave the third lecture in his course last Monday evening. The subject was Italy and the views were the best he has yet given. Next Monday evening he will entertain his audience with a trip to Paris and will give her past and present history. This is said to be one of his best lectures.

Senator Nelson W. Aldrich will speak upon "Protection vs. Free Trade at Tuesday evening's meeting of the Unity Club in Channing church parlors. The public are cordially invited to be present and all interested in the merits of this great question should avail themselves of this opportunity of listening to one of the ablest debaters in the present United States Senate.

The ladies of Central Baptist church will hold a "sale" in Odd Fellows' Hall next Wednesday and Thursday, at which refreshments of all kinds, including hot roast turkey and salads, will be served and a thoroughly good time is assured. This will be a good opportunity to purchase useful and ornamental holiday presents. The Newport band will be in attendance.

Mr. William W. Astor, one of our well known summer residents and late minister to Italy, has written a novel founded on an Italian subject. He sent it to the publishers anonymous and it was enthusiastically received before the author was known.

Real Estate Sales.

J. A. C. Stacy and others have sold a lot of land, 36 8-10 by 74 7-10 feet, on a court running west from Connection street, to Florence Abbott for $300.

A. C. Titus has sold a strip of land, 6 by 72 1-2 feet, adjoining city's land on Young street, to the city of Newport for $300.

Augustus P. Sherman, administrator, has sold the right title and interest of the late Thomas Gill in and to a lot of 5695 square feet of land on bath road, to Dennis Nolan for $1,537.65.

John J. Watson of Jamestown has sold through Daniel Watson, the estate No. 9 Bay View avenue to Edward W. Higbee for $1, etc.

Wm. E. Crandall has sold to the Old Colony Railroad Company his ship yard on Washington street, containing 33,220 feet of land on private terms.

Poetry.

The Turkey's Fate.

At midnight, on the hen-house roost,
The turkey thought of that dark hour,
When gravissy gravy drowned the goose
Last year with fatal power.
In dreams, he gobbled all about,
In dreams, he strutted in and out;
His drum-sticks stiffened in his dreams,
His throat grew red like sunset beams—
He felt like all possessed.

An hour passed on—the turkey woke:
That queer dream was his last;
He woke to hear Jeremiah say,
"To-morrow is Thanksgiving day;
The fattest turkey we can find
We'll take, and leave the lean behind."
His heart grew faint, his drum-sticks beat,
While Jerry grabs him by the feet;
He woke to die; a jungle note
He gobbled from his purple throat—
A tone of agony.

"Oh, Jerry, Jerry, Jeremiah,
You're going to put me on the fire,
To bake my wizzard, wring my neck,
Pull all the feathers from my back;
My wishbone you're going to split,
Then twirl me round upon a spit.
If you say no, then I say yes,
For hobbledy gobble correctly can guess."
But ah! a yell—pell mell he fell,
For Jerry was a "whopper."

His father stood outside the gate,
To see of hens the dreadful fate;
He said, in x-t-c—
"Strike! till the last old hen expires—
Strike! ducks and geese, both sons and sires—
Strike! light and kindle all the fires,
Thanksgiving's coming—strike!"

Ashes of Rose.

BY CHARLES S. GREENE.

Two time-stained papers by me lie,
Covered with tender bits of rhyme,
Written in years long since gone by,
And little meant to reach my eye
In this far western clime.

My grandsire wrote them in the days,
When in his youth he wooed the dame
That, moved by these enticing lays,
So gently framed to sing her praise,
My grandmother became.

With careful touch each word is made,
As if the foolish lover thought
With every line so lightly laid
A soft caress could be conveyed
To her for whom he wrought.

The verse is filled with sighs and tears,
And budding roses wet with dew,
With hope that leaves no room for fears;
Lovers have learned in seventy years
But little that is new.

And lovers then, as now, made bold
By force of youth's impulsive fire,
Defied the years to make them old;
They should not make their hearts grow cold,
Nor bid their passion tire.

But, spite of love that laughed at fate,
Old Father Time kept on his way;
These youthful lovers grew sedate;
Did love, I wonder, never late,
As slacked their pulses' play?

Full thirty years have gone their round,
Since these once ardent hearts grew still,
Where side by side they lie, no sound,
No movement stirs the quiet ground,
No feeling makes them thrill.

Yet dare not say their trust was vain
That time would spare a love so pure;
If aught of self the soul retain
In other worlds, such loves remain.
Forever to endure.

I read the verses soft and low,
I fold them tenderly away,
Thinking how much of joy and woe,
And greater issues than we know,
Hang on a maiden's yea.

—Neeland Monthly.

Selected Tale.

AUNT JANE'S THANKSGIVING.

BY MRS. HARRIET A. CHEEVER.

Mrs. Kate Carter sat before the grate fire in her cheerful library, toying with the heavy tassels of her dress, while every now and then she would glance furtively at her husband who sat reading at a table near by.

Evidently the lady was wishing yet dreading to broach a trying subject.

Thanksgiving with the Carters had always been a quiet enjoyable day. Ever since their marriage five years before, the annual party at James Carter's house had consisted merely of himself and wife, his pretty young sister, Jennie, who constituted one of his family and was a teacher in one of the public schools of Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Walton, sister and brother-in-law of Mrs. Carter; and Miss Jane Carter, a maiden aunt who during James and Jennie's childhood had stood in the place of a mother to them, their parents having died when they were children of six and twelve years.

Miss Jane's girlhood had been a period marked chiefly by hard work and care of the sick. She had faithfully watched and tended both parents and a dear only brother, going with them even to the very verge of the river which separated them from her earthly vision; she it was who closed the eyes of her brother's wife, the mother of James and Jennie. So, although a kinder heart never beat in human bosom, yet it was a fact not to be denied that Miss Jane's education had been sadly neglected and her grammar, Kate Carter once said to her sister, Mrs. Walton, was "simply barbarous."

Mrs. Walton lived but a short distance from the Carters. The sisters, although well brought up, had not always lived in as fashionable a quarter of the grand old city as that in which they now resided, but still had enjoyed the usual advantages of "our high-bred American girls."

In the spring, an elegant residence opposite the Carters', had been bought and occupied by Gen. and Mrs. Van Kitran, and Mr. Frank Winchester, an intelligent brother of Mrs. Van Kitran's, was to make his home with them during the winter.

Both the lady and gentleman were said to belong to some of the oldest and wealthiest families of New York, and in their princely home here themselves with great grace of manner and conversed with seemingly native ease and fluency.

Between Mrs Kitran and Mrs. Carter a lively and pleasant intimacy had sprung up, and the two ladies talked, walked, and rode together, each heartily enjoying the society of the other, while it was with kindly interest and satisfaction Mrs. Carter observed the marked politeness with which Mr. Winchester invariably treated her attractive sister-in-law; for she had secretly feared that, being a teacher, Mr. Winchester might look down on "sister Jennie."

But to return to the library.

Mrs. Carter had pulled and twisted the rich tassels, until finding the yielding things helped not a whit towards smoothing out the unpleasant matter in her mind, she at length spoke, just a tinge of annoyance perceptible in her tones.

"James, I want to ask you something."

"Well, Katie, here I am; ask away."

"Now don't be displeased or angry, James, I'm only going to ask, if you can't agree why, all right, but"—hurrying on—"should you care very much if Aunt Jane was not invited to spend Thanksgiving with us this year?"

The expected shade darkened James' brow as he answered promptly.

"Yes, Katie, I should care very much, and chiefly because it would grieve her so; you know she has always come, and I know she regards the few days spent with us in Boston as the great event of the year. The change is doubtless far more to her than we can realize, passing most of her time as she does nursing the sick, in the little country town; and then you surely remember, Katie, what she has been, what she always will be, to me, and Jennie too."

"Yes, of course I remember," assented Kate, trying to speak patiently, yet still intent on gaining her point; "but the fact is, James, I am very desirous of inviting the Van Kitrans to spend Thanksgiving with us this year, they have often heard so much of how New Englanders celebrate the day; it will really be a great disappointment if I am obliged to give it up. Then another thing, I think Mr. Winchester is very much pleased with sister Jennie"—and this consideration Mrs. Carter relied upon as a masterstroke of her argument—"but what would he think of us were he to hear Aunt Jane's grammar—or rather lack of it," she added with a faint attempt at a joke. "I know she is one of the best old ladies that ever lived, but I sincerely believe she would not enjoy meeting the Van Kitrans in the least, and it would hardly be a kindness to ask her to."

"I agree with you perfectly in that opinion," said James dryly.

"And then," continued Kate, "how nice it would be if Mr. Winchester should happen to fancy Jennie."

"Well, I don't know," began James, with pride and spirit in his tone, "as I should consider it an unusual compliment for any gentleman to fancy my sister. She comes of good New England stork, and is a bright, handsome girl. Englewood would be glad to marry her, only she doesn't happen to fancy him."

"Is that so? You never told me that before."

"Nevertheless it is perfectly true."

Englewood was Mr. Carter's partner, an older and wealthier man than himself.

In a moment James spoke again.

"Why alter our usual programme for the day, Katie? It is, as you have termed it, distinctively a New England festival and eminently proper it should be observed and enjoyed among ourselves. I would much rather your friends would come Christmas or New Year's day."

"No!" cried Kate, "Christmas is the great day with them; they all expect to go to New York for the 'holidays,' as they call them."

"Well, I'm sorry to disappoint you, Katie, but I absolutely could not slight Aunt Jane, she is as sensitive as any one, and the reason would suggest itself at once."

Mrs. Carter was silent for a moment, then she said moodily.

"I'd give anything if I only hadn't said a word to the Van Kitrans about coming, but unfortunately I have."

"Very well," said James, firmly, "then let them come, and if they are true-hearted people—and I'm inclined to believe in Van Kitran, and Winchester too—they will not look down on a plain Christian woman because her grammar is defective or her dress unfashionable."

And Kate Carter knew the matter was decided. Her husband was not always the one to have his way; but once convinced he was right, he was too loyal to Aunt Jane's teachings to swerve from a fixed resolve, and in her heart his wife respected him for it.

"Well, Kate," said Mrs. Walton as she entered her sister's library, next day, wrapped in velvet and furs, "is the Thanksgiving party all arranged to your satisfaction? But dear me, how glum you look, to be sure!"

"I must invite Aunt Jane," said Kate.

"Never mind," said Mrs. Walton cheerily: "tell the Van Kitrans all about her, then make the best of it."

And Mrs. Carter did say to Mrs. Van Kitran that a maiden aunt, who had been very kind to her husband and his sister in years past, would probably spend Thanksgiving week with them. "We always have to invite her," she added apologetically, "because she expects it, but she is entirely unlike any of the rest of the family."

Mrs. Van Kitran smiled, but made no reply, and Mrs. Carter noted the fact uneasily.

Mrs. Carter wrote the customary cordial invitation, but Aunt Jane replied in a disappointed strain, stating that a young man whom she was nursing was in so critical a condition she could not think of leaving him at present.

Kate deported herself with becoming gravity when James read the reply; but it cannot be denied she went with a lighter heart about her rich mince pies, tarts, plum-puddings, jellies and comforts during the few days following.

Dinner was on the Thanksgiving board, at least that portion of it which was to serve as a first course, and a pretty company it was assembled in the nicely-appointed dining-room of James Carter's house.

At Mrs. Carter's right sat Gen. Van Kitran, a fine, soldierly-looking man, while on her left sat Mr. Frank Winchester, tall and slight, with a bright, laughing eye and dark, curling moustache.

On the right of Mr. Carter sat Mrs. Van Kitran, and beside her, next Mr. Winchester, was fair, dimple-cheeked Jennie Carter. Mr. and Mrs. Walton occupied rather neutral places opposite.

Soup and conversation were being merrily dispensed when the door-bell rang, and in a moment the servant opened the dining-room door and admitted Aunt Jane.

She stopped aghast at seeing strangers, but to James Carter's hearty "Why, auntie dear, how glad I am to see you," she replied in her own soft, sweet voice.

"Well, James, boy, I never was more pleased at nothing in my life than I be at finding myself here, even at the 'leventh hour; but the good Lord let me come, that's all I can say."

Directly on Miss Jane's appearance Jennie had said jubilantly to Mr. Winchester, "Do excuse my leaving the table a moment, but I must kiss my auntie."

Aunt Jane greeted Jennie with a long, loving embrace, declaring her "Auntie's little darling, so you be," then she went up to Kate, who had arisen in her place, and greeted her with becoming warmth.

Her things were given to a servant, a place was made for her at the table, by James' side, then she was duly introduced to the company.

"Was your patient better?" innocently inquired James.

"Oh, dear!" thought Kate, "must he go and advertise the fact of her being a nurse, first thing."

"Yes, a little better; still couldn't a come no way, if another nurse hadn't providentially appeared in Packettstown last night."

It was noticeable that although Aunt Jane's speech was faulty, and the neat "best dress" very plain, yet her whole manner and appearance were that of the real lady, especially the low, mellow voice—dear voice, so used to soothing the sufferer, so accustomed to uttering encouraging, cheering words to others, no matter how sad the kind heart of the speaker.

As dinner progressed and conversation became general, Mrs. Carter noticed the frequency with which Gen. Van Kitran and Mr. Winchester addressed their remarks to Aunt Jane.—She wondered what their motive could be, whether it was to make her feel comfortable, or because they enjoyed Aunt Jane's quaint expressions. They were too thoroughly gentleman to think for a moment of ridiculing the poor old lady, but that she could prove really interesting to such accomplished gentlemen seemed almost equally improbable.

The dinner was all that even fastidious Kate Carter could desire; there were substantial and fancy dishes in abundance, among others Mr. Carter particularly recommending a rare imported pickle of which he was very fond. But somewhat to his disappointment no one liked it beside himself but Gen. Van Kitran, and there was considerable merriment at what seemed a determination on the part of those two to make up for the lack of appreciation shown by the others for the "rich sourness" in the quality they ate.

At length, late in the afternoon, they adjourned to the library.

About nine in the evening ice cream, with coffee and cake was passed around, but neither James Carter nor Gen. Van Kitran seemed inclined to indulge his appetite farther.

After awhile that subtle consciousness of a growing silence, which sometimes strikes one all at once, caused Kate Carter to turn towards her husband, when she saw that he was deathly pale, and seemed to breathe with difficulty.

Meeting her startled gaze, he said quietly,

"Kate, I feel terribly ill."

And at the same moment, Gen. Van Kitran, who had been sitting quietly on the lounge, threw his head back against the wall, his face contorted, and his limbs twitching convulsively.

All was consternation and excitement in a moment. What frightful illness was this, seizing the two genial men who but an hour before had been all life and animation?

"O Aunt Jane! Aunt Jane!" cried Kate and Jennie in a breath, "what is it? What can be the matter? What shall we do?" And poor Mrs. Van Kitran in her pain and alarm, also instinctively appealed to the only person who in the midst of the sudden panic was calm and collected.

"The first thing," said the clear, low voice, "is to call the servants, and with Mr. Winchester's help we will carry them up to bed; then a doctor must be called at once."

In a moment more the sufferers were laid in adjoining rooms, and Mr. Winchester started for the doctor.

Then Aunt Jane ordered hot, clear coffee, and forced spoonfuls into the mouth of each. Their clothes were loosened as much as possible and a vigorous rubbing commenced, which was continued until the physician arrived.

He was an elderly man, who turned as if by intuition to Aunt Jane for explanation.

"I think, sir, it is a case of poisoning. They acted like it when first seized, and I suspect a foreign pickle of which they ate heartily is the cause.—I have already given coffee, but should advise undressing them, then violent rubbing and strong cathartics—as quickly as possible too.

No one noticed how remarkably correctly Aunt Jane was wording her terse sentences now; but she was back at her profession most unexpectedly, and on her mettle, too, for was not her boy, James, one of the victims?

At midnight both patients were doing well, but tired Aunt Jane insisted on keeping watch through the night—vigils which were shared by two as relieved and grateful women as ever lived, especially since the doctor informed them that but for Aunt Jane's sagacity in recognizing acute symptoms, and her prompt, tireless ministrations, the two noble men might have died in their agony.

A few days after the painful event, Mrs. Van Kitran said to Mrs. Carter.

"Do you know, Mrs. Carter, I think Aunt Jane—for I must call her Aunt Jane—has one of the most attractive faces I ever saw; and it is music to listen to her voice. I felt drawn towards her the moment I saw her good, dear face in your dining-room."

Kate's eyes filled with tears.

"Oh, my friend," she said with redeeming candor, "what will you say when I tell you I was ashamed of dear Aunt Jane, and did not want you to see her, because I was afraid you would think her ignorant, and think us queer to have such connection. I offered a sort of apology, you remember, but you made no reply."

"Yes, I remember I made no reply, because I wondered what you would think were you to see a sister of Gen. Van Kitran's. She is painfully deformed, and her mind being undeveloped like her body, she is coarse and rude in speech. She has spent considerable time with us in New York, and will probably return with us after the holidays. And let me whisper a most trying secret still nearer home," added the lovely lady, with a little sob in her voice. "I know the only reason my brother does not offer himself to sweet Jennie Carter is because we have a poor unfortunate brother who more than once has been an inmate of an inebriate asylum. It is almost death to me to speak of it, but I do it for Frank's sake, for somehow he cannot. But believe me, dear Mrs. Carter, we are never justified in looking upon others, however flattering circumstances may appear, and fancying them free from trials and misfortunes, which are the common lot of all."

Mrs. Carter's eyes had opened wide while her friend had been speaking, but as the sorrowful voice ceased she said humbly.

"What must you think of a weak, foolish thing like me?"

Aunt Jane's visit lengthened and lengthened, for after the holidays she was actually obliged to visit over the way at the Van Kitrans'. Then she had to remain and witness a little ceremony at James' house, when her darling Jennie and Mr. Frank Winchester were the chief actors.

And when at last Aunt Jane was ready to start for her primitive home, it was Kate Carter who hung about her, declaring she could not let her go; while deep down in his heart James Carter thought his wife Katie had never appeared lovelier than when caressing the plain old lady, through whose timely visit she had received one of life's most wholesome lessons.—[The Illustrated Christian Weekly.

A Self-Evident Fact.

"What does all this crape on your stand mean, Uncle Moses?" inquired a gentleman, as he seated himself to have his shoes blackened.

"Dat sah, is for my Belindy."

"Is your wife dead?"

"Yes, sah, she died night fo' las'."

"You had a doctor, I suppose?"

"Yes, sah, but he didn't do no good. No, sah, dem doctors kain't do no mo' fizikin' for me. You see they pretends to know a heap; but dis hyar doctor what come to see Belindy, didn't even know what ailed her."

"Are you sure he didn't?"

"Course I is. He says: 'Uncle Mose, your wife has got de gastritis,' an' I knowed she hadn't no such thing!"

"How?"

"Why, we don'e use no gas in de house!"

The Rev. Sam Jones is quoted as saying: "Christians should not be long-faced, but bright and happy. God never made a man who loved fun more than I. The next best thing to religion is fun."

The height of fashion—a dude's collar.

What Ruined His Intellect.

ELI PERKINS' STATEMENT.

What ruined me and got me into an Idiot Asylum was this: I used to have a very strong contempt for lawyers. I thought their long cross-examinations were brainless dialogues for no purpose. But ever since Lawyer Johnson had me as a witness in a wood case I have had a better opinion of the lawyer's skill. In my direct testimony I had sworn truthfully that John Hall had cut ten cords of wood in three days.

Then Johnson sharpened his pencil and began to examine me.

"Now, Mr. Perkins," he began, "how much wood did you say was cut by Mr. Hall?"

"Just ten cords, sir," I answered boldly, "for I measured it."

"That's your impression?"

"Yes sir."

"Well, we don't want impressions, sir. What we want is facts before this jury—f-a-c-t-s, sir, facts."

"The witness will please state facts hereafter," said the Judge, while the crimson came to my face.

"Now, sir," continued Lawyer Johnson, pointing his finger at me, "will you swear that there was more than nine cords?"

"Yes, sir. It was ten cords—just—"

"There! Never mind!" interrupted Johnson. "Now, how much less than twelve cords were there?"

"Two cords, sir."

"How do you know there were just two cords less, sir? Did you measure these two cords, sir?" said Johnson, savagely.

"No, sir. I—"

"There; that will do! You did not measure it. Just as I expected. All guess-work. Now didn't you swear a moment ago that you measured this wood?"

"Yes, sir, but—"

"Stop, sir! The jury will note this discrepancy."

"Now, sir," continued Johnson, slowly, as he pointed his finger almost down my throat, "now sir, on your oath, will you swear that there were not ten cords and a half?"

"Yes, sir," I answered meekly.

"Well, now, Mr. Perkins, I demand a straight answer—a truthful answer, sir. How much wood was there?"

"T—T—Ten c-c-cords," I answered, hesitatingly.

"You swear it?"

"I—I—d—d—do."

"Now," continued Johnson, as he smiled satirically, "do you know the penalty of perjury, sir?"

"Yes, sir, I think—"

"On your oath, on your s-o-l-e-m-n oath, with no evasion, are you willing to perjure yourself by solemnly swearing that there were more than nine cords of wood?"

"Yes, sir, I—"

"Aha! Yes, sir. You are willing to perjure yourself then? Just as I thought (turning to the Judge); you see, your Honor, that this witness is prevaricating. He is not willing to swear that there were more than nine cords of wood. It is infamous, gentlemen of the jury, such testimony as this." The jury nodded assent, and smiled sarcastically at me.

"Now," said Johnson, "I will ask this perjured witness just one more question."

"I ask you, sir—do you know—do you realize, sir, what an awful—a-w-f-u-l thing it is to tell a lie?"

"Yes, sir," I said, my voice trembling.

"And, knowing this, you swear on your solemn oath that there were about nine cords of wood?"

"No, sir; I don't do anything of—"

"Hold on, sir. Now how do you know there were just nine cords?"

"I don't know any such thing, sir. I—"

"Aha! You don't know then? Just as I expected. And yet you swore you did know. Swore you measured it. Infamous! Gentlemen of the jury, what shall we do with this perjurer?"

"But I—"

"Not a word, sir,—hush! This jury shall not be insulted by a perjurer!—"

"Call the next witness!"

This is why I am keeping books in a lunatic asylum.

He Told the Truth.

A tough-looking old chap stood shivering in the wind and rain at the ferry dock the other day. His every look and move showed the vagrant, and by and by he summoned up courage to approach a citizen and say:

"Mister, can't you spare me ten cents?"

"For what?"

"To get a bite to eat."

"Humph! If I were you I'd jump into the river and end my days."

"They won't let me end my days. I've tried it, and they stop me."

"Who?"

"The police."

"Bosh! They'd be glad of it!"

"They would, eh? Here, you policeman, come over here!"

There was an officer across the street and he came over.

"Didn't I try to hang myself in the station the other night?" inquired the vag.

"You did."

"Didn't I jump into the river this morning?"

"Yes, sir, and I pulled you out."

"Don't you believe that I want to die?"

"I certainly do."

"There! Was I lying?" demanded the vag, as he turned to the citizen. "I told you I wanted to die, but they won't let me. What am I going to do? I can not die because of the police, and I can not live without money."

They made up a shake-purse of sixty cents for him, and he started off on a new career.—[Detroit Free Press.

"I you ar e innocent," said a lawyer to his client, an old darkey, who was charged with stealing a ham, "we ought to be able to prove an alibi."

"I don't 'spee we kin," replied the darkey, doubtfully.

"At what time was the ham stolen?"

"'Bout leben o'clock, dey say."

"Well, where were you between 11 o'clock and midnight, in bed?"

"No, sah; I was hidin' de ham."

"What are the elements?" asked a Texas teacher of a pupil. "Air, fire, water and whisky." "Why do you call whisky one of the elements?" "Because, when pa comes home full of whisky, ma says he is in his element."

A lady in this city declares that if you will trim your finger nails every Friday you will never have the toothache. She began the custom twenty years ago, just after she purchased her store teeth, and it has never failed.

A lady traveling to a summer resort, was annoyed by the expectorations of a fellow in the seat behind her, and when the conductor entered she drew up her dress and said to him:

"Conductor have you got any rule in regard to spitting in the car?"

The genial ticket-puncher smiled on her, and responded:

"No, marm, you can spit around anywhere you like."

To openly offend virtue is to clandestinely defend immorality.

The Wrong Man Disturbed.

He was the greatest old man you ever saw. He looked around the passenger coach in a way to prove that he had never entered one before and he sat down so softly, and seemed to be so afraid of damaging something, that all the passengers smiled.

By-and-by a young man went over and sat down beside him. This young man might have been directed by filial affection and he might not. "Which way, uncle?" he softly asked.

"Me? Oh, I'm goin' to see my darter in Connecticut."

"Ever travel much?"

"This is the first time I was ever on the keers. I've driv off seven-teen miles with the oxen to see my other darter, but oxen ain't no comparison to these keers."

"I should say not. It takes a lot of money to go to Connecticut and back."

"Dreffal lot, but I jist sold the farm, you know."

"I presume you could change a hundred-dollar bill for me?"

"Oh, jist as well as not."

"I may want you to by-and-by. This is good weather, eh?"

"Strordinary weather for fall. James has been worried about his corn, but I guess it's all safe."

Nothing futher was said for sometime, the old man looking out of the window and the young man reading a paper. The train made a few stops, and the car was so warm that after awhile the old man began to yawn and nod. He fought it off for ten minutes, but at last his head fell back, and his gentle snores mingled with the roar of the wheels.

A slim white hand, with tapering fingers, rested on his leg; then it was elevated to his breast. Its touch was that of a feather. Its movement that of a serpent creeping forward to strike. The fingers touched an old-fashioned wallet. The young man continued to read and the old man slept on. Inch by inch the wallet was lifted from its snug resting place, and the hand was almost ready to remove it entirely, when something happened. With a sudden movement of his right hand the old man pinned the interloper fast, and his voice was heard calling:

"You blamed skunk! But I knowed all the time what you were after! Where's the conductor?"

There was a rush of passengers, and they found a helpless, confused pick pocket and an indignant, but yet elated old man.

"Consarn his picktur,' but he took me fur an ole haystack from a back medder! Work roots on me, will ye! Sot a trap fur me and fell into it yerself, eh?"

Even a professional pink-pocket had not cheek enough to urge a single excuse. The fellow hadn't one blessed word to say, and was walked off to the baggage car to be kicked to the platform at the station.

"Ye see," said the old man, as he turned to the inquiring passengers, "I hadn't orter done it. When a man has been constable, sheriff, or drover all his days, travelin' all over and meetin' with all sorts of folks, he hadn't orter play off greenhorn and freak a young man's heart like this, but I felt sort o' reckless this mornin'. I must put a curb on my spearits: I'm gettin' too old to be playin' jokes on confidin' young men!"—[N. Y. Sun.

Good for the Girl.

In the employ of one of the wealthiest ladies of Rochester has been for some time a colored domestic. The girl was young, and apparently possessed of a large number of epistolatory friends, for nearly every trip of the letter carrier brought her one or more letters. Receiving so much correspondence excited the wrath, and possibly a feeling of jealousy in her mistress, who was irritated beyond endurance at each arrival of the postman. Finally, about two weeks ago, two letters came for the domestic and reached the hands of the lady, who petulantly threw them into the stove. The following day the postman handed another letter to the girl herself, and told her that she was receiving a great many letters.

"Not so many," she replied. "This is the first one I have got in a week."

The letter carrier asserted that he had brought two only the day before. The girl went to her mistress and demanded an explanation. "Yes, I did get two letters for you, but I threw them into the stove. You are receiving altogether too many letters lately."

And she told the story to her husband at night as a good joke. The latter looked grave when the girl threatened to bring suit, and the upshot of the whole matter is that the girl has been paid an even $20,000 to keep the case out of the courts.

The mistress now has a new girl, but the old one doesn't care. Maybe she will go to Europe.—[Rochester Chronicle.

"Yes, George, I will marry, but you will have to elope with me."

"Why, Clarissa? Do your parents object to me?"

"No; they think you're just splendid."

"Then, why must we elope?"

"Why, George, don't you know that if I elope the papers will speak of me as the beautiful daughter of wealthy parents?"

A man whose daughter had married away from home, wrote to inquire what kind of a man her husband was, and received for reply, "I tell you, father, he's a prime good whistler, and you never saw such a hand for flapjacks in all your days. He's got blue eyes, and his father belongs to church."

Friend X.—I hear you are going to marry Miss Smith, the heiress, Gus?

Gus.—Yes, next week. She's a dear girl.

Friend X.—I congratulate you, old boy. Fine property, eh? Any encumbrances?

Gus—Er—none but Miss Smith.

"No," said the college man, "I don't care a copper whether I get a degree or not; I've got my skull and cross-bones pin and that's a passport into any society."

Don't call a man a donkey, my son, because he won't listen to reason; but politely remind him that the man with the biggest ears is the least inclined to use them.

The custom of kissing babies is being justly censured in these days. It is cowardly to kiss the poor helpless things. We'd rather take somebody of our size.

An old maid suggests that when men break their hearts it is the same as when a lobster breaks one of his claws—another sprouts immediately and grows in its place.

The man who makes a habit of striking matches on his pantaloons will suffer for it some night when he gets out of bed in a hurry to find the paregoric.

The man who mortgages his property while the money lasts, lives on the fat of the land, while the man who loans the cash has to be content with the lien.

Delay is Dangerous

That very prevalent and exceedingly disagreeable disease, catarrh, is caused by scrofulous taint in the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a reliable remedy for catarrh, as by its powerful purifying and vitalizing action upon the blood it cures promptly and permanently.

Catarrh Those who suffer from the varied symptoms of catarrh—uncomfortable flow from the nose, offensive breath, ringing and bursting noises in the ears, swelling of the soft parts of the throat, nervous prostration, etc., should try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I have been troubled with catarrh about a year, causing great soreness of the bronchial tubes and terrible headache. I saw the advertisement of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a cure for catarrh, and after taking only one bottle I am much better. My catarrh is cured, my throat is entirely well, and my headache has all disappeared." RICHARD GIBBONS, Hamilton, Butler County, Ohio.

Cured by Serious consequences are liable to ensue if catarrh is not attended to in season. The disease frequently destroys the sense of smell and often developes into bronchitis or other serious affections. Undoubtedly many cases of consumption originate in catarrh. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures catarrh and has also cured consumption in its early stages. "Let all sufferers know that Hood's Sarsaparilla will cure catarrh," writes one gentleman.

"I have suffered with catarrh in my head for years, and paid out hundreds of dollars for medicines, but have heretofore received only temporary relief. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and now my catarrh is nearly cured, the weakness of my body is all gone, my appetite is good—in fact, I feel like another person. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine I have ever taken which did me permanent good." MRS. A. CUNNINGHAM, Fallon Avenue, Providence, R. I.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

ESTABLISHED 1857.

GREENE BROTHERS,

SUCCESSORS TO A. G. GREENE.

Sawing Turning Planing —AND— Moulding Mill.

We wish to call the attention of the new addition we have made to our now complete mill, in the manufacture of all kinds of

Hardwood Doors, Panel Work and Window Frames.

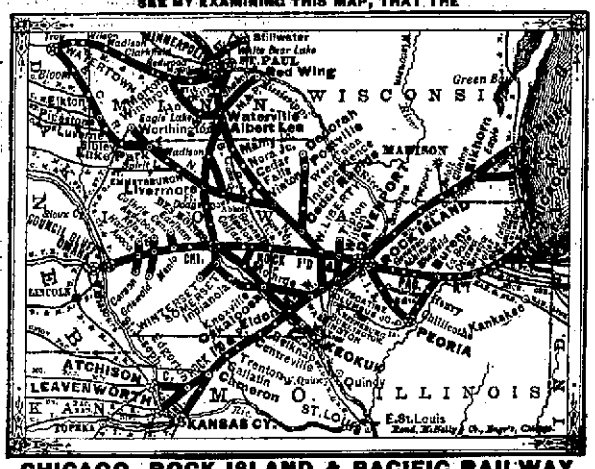
Having just secured the services of one of the best door makers in New England from Baker's Door Shop of Worcester, Mass., we are now prepared to offer the best work at the most moderate prices. Also we wish to inform the people of Newport that we can furnish all kinds of exterior and interior designs and a class of work second to none in the country.

24 and 26 CHURCH STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.

GEO. A. GREENE, FRED GREENE.

A MAN

WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY, WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP, THAT THE



CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY

By reason of its central position and close relation to all principal lines East and West, at initial and terminal points, constitutes the most important mid-continental link in that system of through transportation which invites and facilitates travel and traffic between cities of the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts. It is also the favorite and best route to and from points East, Northeast and Southeast, and corresponding points West, Northwest and Southwest.

The Rock Island system includes in its main line and branches, Chicago, Joliet, Ottawa, La Salle, Peoria, Geneseo, Moline and Rock Island, in Illinois; Davenport, Muscatine, Washington, Fairfield, Ottumwa, Oskaloosa, West Liberty, Iowa City, Des Moines, Indianola, Winterset, Atlantic, Knoxville, Audubon, Harlan, Guthrie Centre and Council Bluffs, in Iowa; Gallatin, Trenton, Cameron and Kansas City, in Missouri; Leavenworth and Atchison, in Kansas; Albert Lea, Minneapolis and St. Paul, in Minnesota; Watertown in Dakota, and hundreds of intermediate cities, towns, villages and stations.

THE GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE

Guarantees its patrons that sense of personal security afforded by a solid, thoroughly ballasted road-bed; smooth tracks of continuous steel rail; substantially built culverts and bridges; rolling stock as near perfection as human skill can make it; the safety appliances of patent buffers, platforms and air-brakes; and that exacting discipline which governs the practical operation of all its trains. Other specialties of this route are Transfers at all connecting points in Union Depots, and the unsurpassed comforts and luxuries of its Passenger Equipment.

The Fast Express Trains between Chicago and the Missouri River are composed of well ventilated, finely upholstered Day Coaches, Magnificent Pullman Palace Sleepers of the latest design, and sumptuous Dining Cars, in which elaborately cooked meals are leisurely eaten, "good Digestion waiting on Appetite, and Health on both." Between Chicago and Kansas City and Atchison, are also run the Celebrated Reclining Chair Cars.

THE FAMOUS ALBERT LEA ROUTE

Is the direct and favorite line between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, where connections are made in Union Depots for all points in the Territories and British Provinces. Over this route, Fast Express Trains are run to the watering places, summer resorts, picturesque localities, and hunting and fishing grounds of Iowa and Minnesota. It is also the most desirable route to the rich wheat fields and pastoral lands of interior Dakota.

Still another DIRECT LINE, via Seneca and Kankakee, has been opened between Newport News, Richmond, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette and Council Bluffs, Kansas City, Minneapolis and St. Paul and intermediate points.

For detailed information see Maps and Folders, obtainable, as well as Tickets, at all principal Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada; or by addressing

R. R. CABLE, President and General Manager, Chicago.

E. ST. JOHN, General Ticket and Passenger Agent, Chicago

PATENTS.

CAVEATS, TRADEMARKS AND COPYRIGHTS

Obtained, and all other business in the U. S. Patent Office attended to for *MODERATE FEES.*

Our office is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can obtain Patents in less time than those remote from *WASHINGTON.*

Send *MODEL OR DRAWING.* We advise as to patentability free of charge; and we make *NO CHARGE UNLESS WE OBTAIN PATENT.*

We refer here to the Postmaster, the Supt. of Money Order Div., and to officials of the U. S. Patent Office. For circular, advice, terms and references to actual clients in your own State or county, write to

C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

INVESTMENTS.

It is well known that the City of St. Paul, Minnesota, is assured of a rapid growth from now on. It is to-day the financial, commercial and railroad centre of the Northwest. Investments made in real estate, improved or unimproved, will pay largely. Money can be loaned on the best real estate security for from six to eight per cent. References in St. Paul and East if desired.

E. S. NORTON,
St. Paul, Minnesota.
2-28-1y

EDDY'S

Refrigerators

—ARE THE BEST—

A large assortment of all sizes and styles, now in store, and for sale at reasonable prices by the manufacturer's

SOLE AGENT

FOR NEWPORT.

Wm. K. Covell, Jr.,

163 THAMES ST.

Dealer in choice House Furnishing Goods.

MONEY IN IT! Try the best agency out. Rare chances for clerks, salesmen, farmers or mechanics to increase their wages with little additional work. An article useful in workshop, office or home. Large Sales. Big profits. Full particulars and terms to any address on receipt of 10 cents.

Address P. W. Cummings, Box 157, Brookfield, Mass.

Traveler's Directory.

Old Colony Steamboat Company.

FALL RIVER LINE

—FOR—

NEW YORK.

SOUTH AND WEST.

FARES REDUCED TO NEW YORK,

First Class Tickets Limited $2.00,
Corresponding Reduction to Points beyond New York.

Steamers PILGRIM and BRISTOL leave Newport on alternate days at 8.45 P. M., Sundays at 9.45 P. M., from Long Wharf (new). Returning leave New York from Pier 28, N. R., foot of Murray St., at 4.30 P. M. Staterooms and tickets to New York and all Southern and Western points procurable at office of New York and Boston Despatch Express Co., 175 Thames St., Newport.

J. R. KENDRICK, Gen. Manager, Boston.
G. L. CONNOR, Gen. Passenger Agt., N. Y.
J. H. JORDAN, Agent, Newport, R. I.

FOR CONANICUT ISLAND.

Jamestown and Newport Steam Ferry Time Table.

ON AND AFTER THURSDAY, Oct. 1, 1885, until further notice, the steamer JAMESTOWN, Capt. P. H. Amherst, will run as follows:

Leave Jamestown 6.15, 8.15, 11.00 A. M., 1.30, 3.30, 5.30 P. M.

Leave Newport, 7.00, 9.30 A. M., 12.00 M., 2.30, 4.30, 6.00 P. M., or on arrival of Providence boat, Saturdays only.

SUNDAYS.

Leave Jamestown 9.30 A. M., 4.00 P. M.
Leave Newport 10.15 A. M., 4.30 P. M.

Old Colony Railroad.

ON and after Monday, October 12, 1885, trains leave **Newport** for **Boston** 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55, 4.30 P. M. RETURN, 8.30, 11.40 A. M., 3.40, 4.45, *6.00 P. M. Trains from Boston are due at Newport at 11.15 A. M., 2.20, 6.05, 8.10 P. M. For **Portsmouth Grove**, †7.35, †7.45, †10.20 A. M.; †2.55 P. M. RETURN, †9.10, †10.03, A. M., †2.06, †5.52, †7.18 P. M. For **Coal Mines**, 7.35, 7.45, 10.20 A. M., 2.55 P. M. RETURN, 9.05, 10.58 A. M., 2.01, 5.47, 7.37 P. M. **Bristol Ferry**, 7.35, 7.45, 10.20 A. M., 2.55, 4.30 P. M. RETURN, 9.00 10.54 A. M. 1.56, 5.42, 7.25 P. M. **Tiverton**, 7.35, 7.45, 10.20 A. M. 2.55, 4.30 P. M. RETURN, 8.55, 10.49 A. M., 1.50, 5.37, 7.13 P. M. **Fall River**, 7.35, 7.45, 10.20 A. M., 2.55, 4.30 P. M. RETURN, 8.45, 10.38 A. M., 1.46, 5.26, 6.53 P. M. **Taunton**, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55, 4.30 P. M. RETURN, (Central Station) 7.43, 9.54 A. M., 1.00, 6.05, *6.52 P. M.; (Dean Street), 4.35 P. M. **Middleboro**, 7.35, 10.20 A. M. 2.55, 4.30 P. M. RETURN, 9.40 A. M., 3.35, 5.20, *6.05 P. M. **Cape Cod**, 7.35 A. M., 2.55 P. M. Plymouth, 2.55 P. M. **New Bedford**, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55, 4.30 P. M.: Return (Pearl Street) 5.00, 9.00, 10.55 A. M., 3.35, 5.00 P. M. **Providence**, 7.45, 10.20 A. M. 4.30 P. M. RETURN, 7.35, 9.35 A. M., 12.40, 4.15 P. M. **Lowell**, 7.35 A. M. 2.55 P. M. **Fitchburg**, and stations on Northern Division, 7.35 A. M., 2.55 P. M. **Oak Bluffs**, 7.35 A. M. **Nantucket**, 7.35 A. M. Sunday trains leave **Newport** for **Tiverton**, **Fall River**, **Taunton**, **Middleboro**, **Bridgewater**, **Brockton** and **Boston** 4.30 P. M.

*Boat from Fall River.

†Will stop to leave passengers or when flagged.

J. R. KENDRICK, Gen'l Manager.
J. H. FRENCH, Div. Sup't. Boston.
J. H. JORDAN, Ag't Newport. 10-10

Newport & Wickford

Railroad and Steamboat Co.

1885-6 Winter Arrangement. 1885-6

Steamer Eolus

Leaves Commercial Wharf, Newport, three times daily, as follows:

7:00 A. M.—Connecting at Wickford with trains for Kingston, Westerly, Stonington, New London, also with trains due at Providence at 9:10 and Boston at 10:50 A. M.

***10:15 A. M.**—Connecting with Shore Line Express for New London, New Haven and New York; also with trains for Hartford, Springfield, Albany and the West, and with train due in Providence at 12:35 and Boston at 3:00 Passengers arrive in New York at 4:58 P. M.

3:30 P. M.—Connecting with Newport Express for Kingston, Westerly, Stonington, New London and New Haven. Due in New York at 11:25 P. M. also with train due at Providence at 5:40 P. M., and at Boston at 8 P. M.

Returning, will leave Wickford Junction.

8:21 A. M.—On arrival of train from New London and Stonington, Westerly and Kingston, for Wickford and Newport; also Kingston Special from Providence. 7:30 A. M., arriving at Newport at 9:35 A. M.

1:16 P. M.—Connecting with 8:00 A. M., from New York, New Haven, and 11:50 from New London, also with 12:30 from Providence, arriving at Newport at 2:35 P. M.

***6:33 P. M.**—On arrival of Shore Line Express train leaving New York at 2:00 P. M. also Wickford special leaving Providence at 5:30 P. M. Due in Newport at 7:50 P. M.

Connecting with Providence 3 times daily, viz: from Newport at 7:00 and 10:15 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; from Providence at 7:30 A. M., and 12:30 and 5:30 P. M.

*These trains will not stop at Belleville or Wickford.

Limited Ticket to Providence, 75c.

THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

11-7

Broadway Stage Company.

NEW BROADWAY LINE.

A LARGE, easy-riding stage, with careful and accommodating driver, will leave Franklin street, at Post Office, for One Mile Corner, via Spring street and Broadway, every week day hourly, from 7.00 A. M. to 8.00 P. M. and by way of Thames street and Broadway at 9.15 P. M.; returning leave One Mile Corner hourly, from 7.30 A. M. to 8.30 P. M., and at 9.45 P. M. On Sundays—stages of this line will leave One Mile Corner and Bliss Road for the accommodation of church goers, returning at close of service.

M. E. FITZGERALD, Manager.

7-26

Wm. S. Lawton,

(formerly with Benjamin Bateman)

Sea Side Market,

292 Thames St., Newport, R. I.

(Near POST OFFICE.)

Dealer in

MEATS, POULTRY, GAME,
HAMS, BACON, TONGUES,
LARD, BUTTER, EGGS, FRUITS
and vegetables of all kinds.

Agency for the J. & J. Darlington Philadelphia Butter.

Connected by telephone.

A Great Cause of Human Misery
Is the Loss of
MANHOOD

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa, induced by Self-Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D. The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

☞ *This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.* Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of four cents, or two postage stamps. Address THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO., 41 Ann St., New York, N. Y.; Post Office Box 450. 8-22

Legal Notices.

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

NEWPORT, SC.
CLERK'S OFFICE, SUPREME COURT, Newport, November 6th, A. D. 1885.

WHEREAS, Lydia Sutton of Newport in said county, has filed her petition in said office praying for a divorce from James Sutton now in parts to Petitioner unknown.

Notice is therefore hereby given to said James Sutton to appear, if he shall see fit, at the Supreme Court to be holden in said Newport, on the third Monday in March, next, then and there to respond to said Petition.

HORATIO R. WOOD, Deputy Clerk.

11-7-6w

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF a power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage Deed made by Oliver H. P. Belmont to August Belmont, dated February 21st, 1884, and recorded in Volume 18, pages 396, 397 and 398, of the Land Evidence of Portsmouth in the State of Rhode Island, default having been made and continued for more than ten days in the payment of the interest money of the promissory note therein mentioned:—

Said Mortgagee will sell at Public Auction on the land hereinafter described, at the main entrance thereto on the Mail Road, on **Monday, the 7th day of December, 1885, at 12 o'clock noon**, that farm or country seat in said Portsmouth known as "Oakland," containing about one hundred and twenty-five acres; more or less, and being a tract of land with the buildings and improvements thereon and the appurtenances thereof, bounded, Easterly on land of Albert T. Walker, on the Mail Road leading from Newport to Bristol Ferry, and on land of William B. Sisson, Southerly on land of said Sisson and on land appropriated to the uses of St. Mary's Church, Westerly on said land of St. Mary's Church and on land of the heirs of George L. Potter, deceased, and Northerly on land of the heirs of said Potter, on a Highway and on land of Albert T. Walker; said above bounded land and premises being the whole of the property described and granted in and by said Mortgage which is hereby made a part hereof.

Said Mortgagee hereby gives notice that he intends to bid for said property at said sale.

By Order of
THE MORTGAGEE.

Newport, November 12, 1885.

Office of the Probate Clerk of the City of Newport in Rhode Island, November 12, A. D. 1885.

WILLIAM L. CHASE, the Guardian of the estate in Rhode Island of

SARAH CHASE,

minor, of Brookline, Massachusetts, having this day filed in this office his petition in writing to the Court of Probate of said City, praying for leave to sell at private sale, for a better and more advantageous investment, the interest of his said ward in the following described real estate in said Newport:

1. A tract of land with dwelling house and other improvements thereupon, bounded, Westerly on Broadway 171 feet, 6 inches, then Northerly on Mann Avenue 47 feet, then Easterly on the land hereinafter described 92 feet, then Northerly again on said land hereinafter described 141 feet, then Easterly again on land of Michael Callahan 79 feet and 6 inches, and then Southerly on land of Pitman 201 feet and 8 inches.

2. A tract of land adjoining the foregoing, bounded Northerly on Mann Avenue 142 feet and 7 inches, Easterly on land of Michael Callahan 92 feet, and Southerly 141 feet and Westerly 92 feet on the tract of land herein first described; and said petitioner having applied to me to give notice thereof by advertising in the *Newport Mercury*.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that said petition will be considered at the Court of Probate to be holden on the 30th day of November A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Probate Office in the City Hall in said Newport:

ALEX. N. BARKER, Probate Clerk.

11-14

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., November 16, A. D. 1885.

JOHN R. CASWELL, Executor, and SARAH S. CASWELL, Executrix of the last will and testament of

PHILIP CASWELL, JUNIOR,

late of said Middletown, deceased, present to this Court their first and final account with the estate of said Philip, for examination and allowance.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to a Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Monday, the twenty-first day of December next, A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock A. M., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the *Newport Mercury*.

ALBERT L. CHASE, Probate Clerk.

11-23

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

WE, THE SUBSCRIBERS, having been appointed by the Honorable, the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors against the estate of ELIZA J. BLIVEN, late of said Newport, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice that six months from the second day of November, A. D. 1885, are allowed to the creditors of said estate to bring in their claims and prove their debts, and that the second day of March, the second day of April and the third day of May at 3 o'clock P. M. on each of said days, and the building of the Merchants' Bank in said Newport, are appointed by us the times and place to attend the said creditors for the receiving of their claims.

DAVID S. COGGESHALL,
ANTHONY S. SHERMAN, } Comm'rs.
HOWARD SMITH.

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been duly appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the City of Newport, guardian of the person and estate of ALFRED SMITH, of full age, of Newport, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the said estate to present them within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to him.

A. PRESCOTT BAKER, Guardian.

Newport, November 14, 1885.

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been duly appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of the City of Newport, guardian of the persons and estates of EDWARD F. LYNCH and JAMES F. LYNCH, minors, of Newport, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estates to present them within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to him.

WILLIAM C. LYNCH, Guardian.

Newport, November 14, 1885.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of Newport, executors of the last will and testament of JEREMIAH SULLIVAN, late of Newport, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having demands to present them, and all indebted to make payment to them.

TIMOTHY SULLIVAN,
MARY ANNE SULLIVAN. } Executors.

Newport, November 14, 1885.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed and duly commissioned by the Honorable Court of Probate of Portsmouth, R. I., Administrator on the estate of HANNAH WILCOX, late of said Portsmouth, deceased, hereby requests all persons having claims against said estate to present them, and those indebted to make payment to him.

EDWARD F. DYER, Administrator.

11-14

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having been appointed and duly commissioned by the Honorable Court of Probate of Portsmouth, R. I., Guardian of the person and estate of EDWIN B. FISH, of said Portsmouth, hereby requests all persons having claims against the said Edwin, to present them within six months, and those indebted to make payment to

JOHN B. FISH, Guardian.

11-14

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate, of Newport, Administrator on the estate of ABIGAIL B. ALMY, late of Newport, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having demands to present them, and all indebted to make payment to him.

CHARLES T. HOPKINS, Administrator.

Newport, November 14, 1885.

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been duly appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of the City of Newport, guardian of the estate in Rhode Island of SARAH CHASE minor, of Brookline in the State of Massachusetts, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to him.

WILLIAM L. CHASE, Guardian, Brookline, Mass.,

Newport, November 14, 1885.

Legal Notices.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

NEWPORT SS.

City of Newport.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF TAXES OF SAID CITY, November 21, 1885.

BY VIRTUE of a warrant issued by the City Treasurer of said city of Newport, dated June 8th, 1885, directed to the undersigned as Collector of Taxes of said city, and commanding him as such collector, to proceed and collect the taxes assessed heretofore, to wit: on April 25th, 1885, on the inhabitants of said city and the ratable property therein:

Inasmuch as Robert S. Watson has neglected and refused to pay the tax or taxes assessed in the premises against his ratable property and the real estate hereinafter described is liable for said tax or taxes of said Watson, and for the payment thereof,

I, WILLIAM J. H. AILMAN, as said Collector of Taxes, for the purpose of collecting the whole of said Watson's said tax or taxes out of the real estate hereinafter described, have made a levy upon a certain parcel of land and the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in said Newport, and bounded Northerly by Perry street; Easterly partly by a driftway and partly by land of S. H. Whitwell and Wm. A. White; Southerly by Gibbs avenue; Westerly by land of Stephen H. Arnold and Royal Taft, trustees to the estate of Seth Padelford, and will sell so much of said real estate as shall be necessary to pay said tax or taxes of said Watson with interests, costs and expenses at public auction to the highest bidder upon or at said real estate, on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The amount of principal money of said tax or taxes of said Watson now due is $31.31.

WILLIAM J. H. AILMAN, Collector of Taxes.

11-21

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

NEWPORT SS.

City of Newport.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF TAXES OF SAID CITY, November 21, 1885.

BY VIRTUE of a warrant issued by the City Treasurer of said city of Newport, dated June 8th, 1885, directed to the undersigned as Collector of Taxes of said city, and commanding him as such collector, to proceed and collect the taxes assessed heretofore, to wit: on April 25th, 1885, on the inhabitants of said city and the ratable property therein:

Inasmuch as Clarence F. Lewis has neglected and refused to pay the tax or taxes assessed in the premises against his ratable property and the real estate hereinafter described is liable for said tax or taxes of said Lewis, and for the payment thereof,

I, WILLIAM J. H. AILMAN, as said Collector of Taxes, for the purpose of collecting the whole of said Lewis' said tax or taxes out of the real estate hereinafter described, have made a levy upon a certain parcel of land and the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in said Newport, and bounded Northerly by Perry St.; Easterly partly by land of H. J. Smith and wife and partly by land of Alfred Smith; Southerly partly by land of Geo. F. Tyler and partly by land of N. J. Smith and wife; and Westerly partly by land of Michael Butler and partly by land of Geo. F. Tyler, and will sell so much of said real estate as shall be necessary to pay said tax or taxes of said Lewis with interests, costs and expenses at public auction to the highest bidder upon or at said real estate, on the 26th day of December, A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The amount of principal money of said tax or taxes of said Lewis now due is $65.65.

WILLIAM J. H. AILMAN, Collector of Taxes.

11-21

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

NEWPORT SS.

City of Newport.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF TAXES OF SAID CITY, November 21, 1885.

BY VIRTUE of a warrant issued by the City Treasurer of said city of Newport, dated June 8, 1885, directed to the undersigned as Collector of Taxes of said city, and commanding him as such collector, to proceed and collect the taxes assessed heretofore, to wit: on April 25th, 1885, on the inhabitants of said city and the ratable property therein:

Inasmuch as the heirs or owners of the estate of Param Stevens, deceased, have neglected and refused to pay the tax or taxes assessed in the premises against their ratable property, and the real estate hereinafter described is liable for said tax or taxes of said Stevens and for the payment thereof,

I, WILLIAM J. H. AILMAN, as said Collector of Taxes, for the purpose of collecting the whole of said Stevens' said tax or taxes out of the real estate hereinafter described, have made a levy upon a certain parcel of land and improvements thereon, situated in said Newport, and bounded Northerly by Bowery street; Easterly partly by Annandale Road and partly by land of the heirs of John Winthrop Chanler; Southerly by Berkeley avenue; and Westerly by Middleton avenue, and will sell so much of said real estate as shall be necessary to pay said tax or taxes of said Stevens with interests, costs and expenses, at public auction to the highest bidder upon or at said real estate, on the 24th day of December, A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The amount of principal money of said tax or taxes of said Stevens now due is $673.67.

WILLIAM J. H. AILMAN, Collector of Taxes.

11-21

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., November 16th, A. D. 1885.

JOSEPH S. ANTHONY presents to this Court an instrument in writing bearing date tenth day of tenth month, 1885, purporting to be the last will and testament of

MARGARET ANTHONY,

late of said Middletown, deceased, with an accompanying petition in writing, praying that said instrument in writing may be proved, approved, allowed and recorded as and for the last will and testament of said Margaret Anthony, and that letters testamentary on her estate may be granted to him, said petitioner, as the sole Executor of said will.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to a Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Monday, the twenty-first day of December next, A. D. 1885, at ten o'clock A. M., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days once a week at least in the *Newport Mercury*.

ALBERT L. CHASE, Probate Clerk.

11-21

Court of Probate, City of Newport, November 16, 1885.

JAMES G. TOPHAM, Administrator on the estate of

JOHN WOOD,

late of Newport, deceased, presents his first account of administration on said estate and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 7th day of December, 1885, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office, in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

ALEX. N. BARKER, Probate Clerk.

11-23

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of Middletown, R. I., Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors against the estate of SARAH ANN WHITMAN, late of said Middletown, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the sixteenth day of November, A. D. 1885, are allowed to the creditors of said estate to bring in their claims and prove their debts, and that the subscribers will meet at the Town Hall in said Middletown, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the sixteenth day of December, A. D. 1885, on the seventeenth day of February, A. D. 1886, and on the fifteenth day of May, A. D. 1886, for the purpose of receiving and examining the claims against said estate.

DAVID COGGESHALL,
ROBERT S. CHASE, } Comm'rs.
EZRA J. BARKER.

November 21, 1885.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

THE LARGEST LINE IN NEW ENGLAND AT

Murray, Spink & Co.'s,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

At lower prices than ever before offered.

11-21-4w

Banking and Insurance.

Dwelling-Houses and Household Furniture

INSURED BY THE

FRANKLIN

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

WOOD'S BUILDING,

No. 12 South Main, cor. College St., Prov., R. I.

Incorporated 1854. Assets, $500,000.

DIRECTORS:—Benj. B. Adams, Edward A. Greene, Geo. C. Nightingale, Resolved Waterman, Thomas Brown, Francis M. Smith, Scott W. Mowry, Lewis Dexter, Amos M. Bowen, Charles F. Mason, Matthew W. Ingraham, R. H. I. Goddard, Charles D. Owen, Eugene W. Mason. AMOS M. BOWEN, PRESIDENT. JOHN B. WHEATON, Secretary.

Also insures against Loss or Damage by Lightning. Dividends paid at expiration of Policies.

HENRY N. WARD, Agent.

PROVIDENCE MUTUAL

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

[*Incorporated A. D.* 1800.]

Office: 45 WESTMINSTER ST., PROVIDENCE R. I.

THE oldest Mutual Fire Insurance Company in New England. Has had eighty-four years of uninterrupted success. Is noted for the liberal form of its policy and for its fairness in settling losses. It has always paid losses by lightning.

H. R. BARKER, President.
H. C. WATERS, Secretary.

HENRY BULL, Jr., Agent.

GEORGE W. FLAGG,

BANKER AND BROKER,

255 Thames Street, (Up-stairs).

Wall Street and Chicago

SPECULATION.

More money is now made in speculation than in many of the commercial and manufacturing industries.

TEN TO FIFTY DOLLARS, invested as margins on TEN SHARES of some Active Stock, or 1000 bushels of Wheat, Corn or Oats frequently returns

One Hundred Dollars Profit in One Day

A party with TEN DOLLARS, most any morning can double his money by purchasing the above amount on any Active Stock; 100 or more shares of stock gives a pro rata profit. WITH ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, the nucleus of a FORTUNE is frequently laid.

Stocks, Bonds,

GRAIN and PROVISIONS.

The advantages offered are as follows:—

You can BUY or SELL STOCKS in lots of 10 shares or more; MARGIN $1 PER SHARE.

GRAIN, in lots of 1000 bushels and upwards; MARGIN 1 CENT per bushel.

PORK and LARD in lots of 50 barrels or tierces and upwards; MARGIN 25 CENTS per barrel or 24 CENTS per tierce.

NO INTEREST TO PAY.
NO CARRYING CHARGES.
NOT LIABLE BEYOND MARGIN.
PROFITS UNLIMITED,
LATEST QUOTATIONS by PRIVATE WIRE from New York and Chicago markets.

10-10-3m

COKE.

This is the season when coke accumulates at the works, and hence special inducements will be given to those who purchase and take away large lots.

Prepared Coke.

This excellent fuel is now screened to uniform size and its increasing sales testify to its excellence. Any quantity can be furnished at short notice. It is delivered anywhere in the compact part of the city at three dollars and fifty cents per chaldron of 36 bushels; ten bushels for one dollar. Cash orders left at the office will be promptly filled.

THE GAS LIGHT CO.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

KNABE

PIANO-FORTES.

UNEQUALLED IN

Tone, Touch, Workmanship & Durability.

WILLIAM KNABE & CO.

Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenue, New York.

HOGE'S HOREHOUND HONEY.

The safest and most efficacious remedy ever discovered for all pulmonary diseases, sore or congested lungs, consumption, coughs, colds, sore throats, hoarseness, &c. An uncompounded **product of Nature** secreted in the petals of Horehound blossoms, and gathered by the honey bee.

2 Sizes, 50c. and $1. Sold by all Druggists.

WANTED—LADIES to work for us at their own homes. $7 to $10 per week can be quietly made. No photo. painting; no canvassing. For full particulars, please address, at once, Crescent Art Co., Boston, Mass., Box 5170.

CONSUMPTION

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

PRIMROSES.

Fine Show of this unique plant. No Collection complete without it. **VIOLETS**, double white and double blue. **CHRYSANTHEMUMS**, going quick. Few more left. For Sale at

Wilson's Broadway Greenhouses.

THE NEW REMEDY.

ALLEN'S COCAINE NASAL TABLOIDS

Recommended by the Highest Medical authority, including the *London Lancet.*

A POSITIVE CURE FOR

CATARRH,

Asthma, Hay Fever, COLD IN THE HEAD. These Tabloids are in the form of suppositories and are applied direct to the nasal passages. Price $1 per box at Druggists or by Mail.

Allen Cocaine Mfg. Co., 1254 B'way, N. Y.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

FURNITURE COVERING

—AT—

W. F. Spingler's Franklin Street.

SKIN TORTURES —AND— BLOOD HUMORS

HUMILIATING Eruptions, Itching and Burning Skin Tortures, Loathsome Sores, and every species of Itching, Scaly, Pimply, Inherited, Scrofulous and Contagious Diseases of the Blood, Skin and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, from infancy to old age, are positively cured by CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally.

COVERED WITH SORES.

I have been afflicted since last March with a Skin disease the doctors called Eczema. My face was covered with scabs and sores, and the itching and burning were almost unbearable. Seeing your CUTICURA REMEDIES so highly recommended, concluded to give them a trial, using the CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally, and RESOLVENT internally, for four months. I called myself cured, in gratitude for which I make this public statement.

MRS. CLARA A. FREDERICK.
BROAD BROOK, CONN.

SCALP, FACE, EARS AND NECK.

I was afflicted with Eczema on the Scalp, Face, Ears and Neck, which the druggist, where I got your remedies, pronounced one of the worst cases that had come under his notice. He advised me to try your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and after five days' use my scalp and part of my face were entirely cured, and I hope in another week to have my ears, neck and the other part of my face cured.

HERMAN SLADE.
120 E 4TH STREET, NEW YORK.

ITCHING DISEASES CURED.

CUTICURA stands at the head of its class, especially is this the case with the CUTICURA SOAP. Have had an unusually good sale this summer, owing to the prevalence of an aggravated form of Itch through some localities in the country, in which the CUTICURA REMEDIES proved satisfactory.

W. L. HARDIGG, Druggist.
UNIONTOWN, KY.

CURE IN EVERY CASE.

Your CUTICURA REMEDIES outsell all other medicines I keep for skin diseases. My customers and patients say they have effected a cure in every instance, where other remedies have failed.

H. W. BROCKWAY, M. D.
FRANKLIN FALLS, N. H.

CUTICURA REMEDIES

Are sold by all druggists. Price: CUTICURA, 50 cents; RESOLVENT, $1.00; SOAP, 25 cents. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

BEAUTIFY the Complexion and Skin by using the CUTICURA SOAP.

CATARRH

Complete Treatment, with Inhaler for every form of Catarrh. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.



Head Colds, Watery Discharges from the Nose and Eyes, Ringing Noises in the Head, Nervous Headache and Fever instantly relieved. Choking mucus dislodged, membrane cleansed and healed, breath sweetened, smell, taste, and hearing restored, and ravages checked.

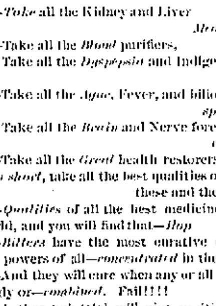
Cough, Bronchitis, Droppings into the Throat, Pains in the Chest, Dyspepsia, Wasting of Strength and Flesh, Loss of Sleep, etc., cured.

One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent and one Dr. Sanford's Inhaler, in one package, of all druggists, for $1. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE, a pure distillation of Witch-Hazel, Am. Pine, Ca. Fir, Marigold, Clover Blossoms, etc.

Potter Drug & Chemical Co., Boston.



"KIDNEY PAIN" and that weary sensation ever present with those of painful kidneys, weak backs, overworked or worn out by standing, walking, or the sewing machine, cured by CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, a new, original, elegant and speedy antidote to pain and inflammation. At druggists, 25c.; five for $1. Mailed free. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston.



ELY'S CREAM BALM Cleanses the Head. Allays Inflammation. Heals Sores. Restores the Senses of Taste, Hearing & Smell. A quick Relief. A Positive cure

CREAM BALM has gained an enviable reputation, displacing all other preparations. A particle is applied into each nostril; no pain, agreeable to use.—Price 50c. by mail or at druggists. Send for circular ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

Take all in all.

—*Take* all the Kidney and Liver *Medicines.*

—Take all the *Blood* purifiers,

—Take all the *Dyspepsia* and Indigestion *cures,*

—Take all the *Ague*, Fever, and bilious *specifics.*

—Take all the *Brain* and Nerve force *revivers.*

—Take all the *Great* health restorers.

In short, take all the best qualities of all these and the—*best*,

—*Qualities* of all the best medicines in the world, and you will find that—*Hop*

—*Bitters* have the most curative qualities and powers of all—*concentrated* in them,

—And they will cure when any or all of these, singly or—*combined*. Fail!!!!

—A thorough trial will give positive proof of this.

Hardened Liver.

Five years ago I broke down with kidney and liver complaint and rheumatism.

Since then I have been unable to be about at all. My liver became hard like wood; my limbs were puffed up and filled with water.

All the best physicians agreed that nothing could cure me. I resolved to try Hop Bitters; I have used seven bottles; the hardness has all gone from my liver, the swelling from my limbs, and it has *worked a miracle* in my case; otherwise I would have been now in my grave.

J. W. MOREY, Buffalo, Oct. 1, 1881.

Poverty and Suffering.

"I was dragged down with debt, poverty and suffering for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring.

I was completely discouraged, until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I commenced using Hop Bitters, and in one month we were all well, and none of us have seen a sick day since, and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost. I know it."—[A WORKINGMAN.

☞ None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

Carry Brothers!

Wholesale and retail dealers in

FISH, FRUIT, and EARLY PRODUCE,

257 and 259 THAMES ST.,

J. J. CARRY, Newport, R. I.

To Those Whom it May Concern.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

HOWEVER hard to believe, yet 'tis true that the most pronounced type of feebleness and incompetency in man—whether constitutional or acquired—sadly disappears and the vigor of youth fully established by the recent wonderful discovery made by Dr. C. J. Lewis, who will guarantee a radical and safe cure in every instance. Office hours from 9 to 2 and 6 to 9; Sundays, 10 to 2; 121 Friendship street, Providence, R. I. 4-11

For the Children.

The Chickens.

Said the first little chicken,
With a queer little squirm,
"I wish I could find
A fat little worm."

Said the next little chicken,
With an odd little shrug,
"I wish I could find
A fat little slug."

Said the third little chicken,
With a sharp little squeal,
"I wish I could find
Some nice yellow meal."

Said the fourth little chicken,
With a small sigh of grief,
"I wish I could find
A green little leaf."

Said the fifth little chicken,
With a faint little moan,
"I wish I could find
A wee gravel stone."

"Now, see here," said the mother
From the green garden patch;
"If you want any breakfast,
Just come here and scratch."

Nan's Heathen.

Nan pushed back her little blue sunbonnet and gazed at the picture pasted on the old wall. There were several pictures on that flaunting show-bill, but this one particularly attracted Nan's attention. The turbaned and feathered head, the long braids of hair, the necklace of bears' claws and the dark, wild face excited her wonder. She had risked being tardy by stopping to gaze at it; on her homeward walk she could look as long as she pleased.

"I s'pect he's an Indian. Maybe he's one of those dreadful cannon-balls that eat folks, or else he's a squaw; anyhow, he's a heathen," she said, a little confused in her knowledge of races. "I do wish I could see a real live heathern."

She slowly spelled out the words of the advertisement—at least she could spell the shorter ones—and so she gained some idea of what it was all about: "'Bar-b-a-r-i-a-n;' that must be the name of him, I guess."

One thing she knew already—the exhibition was to be in Hill's meadow—for she had seen the tent erected there; and she discovered by her careful spelling that the price of admission was twenty-five cents. The sum was nothing to Nan. Had she not a bright new quarter that her Uncle John had given her because he thought her little face looked sober at the prospect of having mamma go away from home for two whole days?

"I asked mamma what to do with it, and she said, 'Whatever you please, dear,' just before she went away; so, if I want to go" concluded Nan rather doubtfully, with another look at the picture, "why, she said 'whatever I pleased.'"

There was no one to go with her. Whether any one would have taken her to the exhibition of curiosities if mamma had been at home, was a question which she did not care to consider very closely. She decided that she was quite old enough to go alone; but it required considerable shutting of the eyes to facts in one direction and stretching of probabilities in another to convince herself that what she wanted to do was exactly right. She questioned Hannah cautiously. "Don't you think it would help folks to understand about Sunday-school lessons and everything to see a real live heathen?" she asked.

"I s'pose so," answered Hannah, absently. She was busy with her baking, and was trying to calculate how many yards of calico it would take for her new dress.

"So I have the money, and mamma said I might do what I pleased, and Hannah thinks it'll be real 'structive to see such a show," reasoned Nan, trying to argue down her own misgivings.

She did not think it would be constructive to confide here plan to Hannah, however. So, after the early dinner, a little figure slipped away from the house unseen, and trudged along towards the show ground. It seemed very grand to be alone at first, but it was a grandeur that lasted only until she found herself in the midst of a surging, jostling crowd that nearly swept her off her feet. It was a rough crowd, too—laughing, jeering, swearing and threatening; and Nan would gladly have escaped, if it had been possible, even before she had reached the tent. But she was only a little mite of humanity, unnoticed among the throng that shut her in on every side, and she was borne forward until she was carried through a narrow door without her precious quarter having once been demanded.

But she did not rejoice over that, or even remember it at the time; she was two sorely bewildered and frightened.

Her "pansy hat," the pride of her heart, was sadly crushed; she could see nothing, and she was nearly stifled. She began to cry, and then at last some one noticed her.

"Hello, here's a child! Take care, there! This little girl is 'most crowded to death."

"'Little girl'" repeated a gruff but good natured voice. "Here, give her to me; I'll lift her high enough above the crowd," and the "Norway Giant," who had been marching about for the gratification of the spectators, suddenly stooped and lifted her to his shoulders. "There, now, sissy! What's the matter? Who do you want to find?"

"The barbry-an," faltered Nan, feeling that she must give some reason for her presence.

"Barbara Ann! Did she come with you? Where is she?" questioned the giant; and Nan knew that she had made some mistake.

"No: I came alone. I wanted to see the heathen," she explained timidly.

"The heathen? Well, I guess that pretty much fits all of us, 'specially the 'Fat Woman,'" laughed the giant, winking at the last-named monstrosity, who chuckled in return. "I'll put you up where you can see all there is to be seen;" and he placed Nan on the platform among the "curiosities." Lonely, frightened and forlorn she stood there. The "Learned Pig" thrust his nose against her, the Albino smiled at her, and suddenly a dreadful suspicion seized her that these people might mean to keep her always. What if she had to live in a place like this and never see home or mamma again? At last the crowd near the door thinned a little, and, watching her chance, Nan sprang to the ground and fled as if the whole company were after her.

She found the household in commotion; everybody was looking for her. Her mother had returned, and with a glad cry Nan sprang into her arms and sobbed out all the story.

"You see, mamma," she said a little later, "I just thought about it all the time I stood there—how a heathen is somebody that don't know about God or do his will, and how I acted as if I didn't myself, or I wouldn't have been there where I knew I oughtn't to go. So I guessed I had some heathen in my own heart."

"If my little Nannie has learned that," said mamma, gently, "she has learned what we all need to know—that we have room for a good deal of missionary work in our own heart."—[Kate W. Hamilton, in Morning Star.

The Little Bird-Catcher.

A long, long time ago, a certain little boy became very much interested in the art of catching birds. The varieties that go South when the leaves take on a red and russet hue, and return with the violets, were what he seemed to delight in trapping most. The birds that remain with us in the northern latitudes through the winter he seldom caught, and when such fell into his hands he immediately set them free.

No one about the house tell why the boy had so suddenly given up his usual games to catch birds, but supposed it would be abandoned as suddenly for something else. His traps and cages were every where about the house and in every one's way. Occasionally the little bird-catcher's father would unconsciously put his hat on some bird-line lying on the table, and almost lift the table off the floor, a little later, when putting his hat on.

This would cause the indignant father to wonder what on earth the boy had got into his head, and why he wanted to catch every bird in creation, and if he intended to sell them, or give them away, or let them go.

But the little boy wouldn't tell. He said it was a secret, and went on catching birds and hanging them up in cages in the barn where the cat could not kill them.

As soon as the birds were attended to, the little captor would go down to the orchard where his traps were set to see what luck awaited him. One day, after he had placed the fourth bird in each cage, he met a little schoolmate down in the orchard. The newcomer had heard about the young bird-catcher's great success, and came over to see him and find out how he operated.

"But what are you going to do with them?" he asked.

"Keep them," replied the bird-catcher.

"But what for?" questioned his companion.

"I will tell you. Not long ago my nurse read me a story about the Indians. She read me that the Indians say the birds bring us summer, and take it away again when they leave us in the fall. If this is so, summer must be wherever the birds are. If the birds should all be killed here they would have no summer, and we would have summer all the time."

"I thought you liked skating better than swimming?" observed the visitor.

"I do," replied the bird-catcher, sadly; "but you know my little sister is sickly and weak, and I heard the doctor say the other day that the summer helped her so much that she ought to be taken South in winter. But she won't have to go South if I can keep the summer here, and that is why I am trying to catch all the birds."

But shortly after this the summer fled, and the rustling of the dry grass and leaves proclaimed the advent of autumn. The little bird-catcher had not captured a sufficient number of songsters to keep the summer, but it was noticeable that there were many bright, balmy days that winter, when his sister could walk out in the sun. These bright days were the portion of summer the captured birds retained; and when they died in their cages, they left us their share of summer, and perhaps that is why we frequently have days of sunny cheer in the very heart of a rigorous Northern winter.—[R. C. Munkittrick, in Harper's Weekly.

"The Moon Feast."

A feast which is celebrated by the Chinese is what is known as "Shung Gaot," or the "Moon Feast," in honor of the new moon. In China, the celebration of the ninth moon of the ninth month, or, as it is called in Chinese, "Bart Gaot Sip em," lasts about one week, during which kite-flying upon an extensive scale is indulged in over all the land. The air is filled with paper and silken birds, butterflies, lizards, dragons, spectacles, fish, men, and, in fact, every design imaginable. They are sometimes described as resembling great birds or serpents thirty feet in length; at other times a spectator will see a group of hawks hovering around a centre, or all being suspended by one strong cord, and each hawk kite controlled by a separate line.

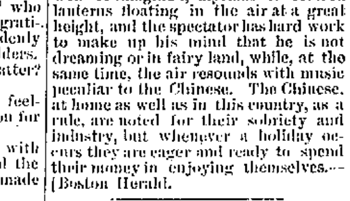
Many kites are often cut adrift, instead of being pulled down, under the belief that as they are floating off they will carry all impending disasters. Upon the approach of the festival, owners of houses send out numerous invitations to their friends to come and pay them a visit, not forgetting the request that kites be brought, in order to swell the display, each house owner trying to rival that of his neighbor in the number and character of kites flown. Preparations are made days ahead, and large sums are spent in buying and constructing kites, some of them costing as much as $25 of our money. The day having arrived with the guests, all repair to the housetop, where the day is spent in flying and watching the kites, or, as they are called, "Shung Fee" (moon kites).

Contary to the custom in this country, darkness does not put an end to the sport. When the moon rises above the horizon the kites follow suit, each bearing as large a lantern as the construction of the kite will allow. The kite can well be imagined, myriads of colored lanterns floating in the air at a great height, and the spectator has hard work to make up his mind that he is not dreaming or in fairy land, while, at the same time, the air resounds with music peculiar to the Chinese. The Chinese, at home as well as in this country, as a rule, are noted for their sobriety and industry, but whenever a holiday occurs they are eager and ready to spend their money in enjoying themselves.—[Boston Herald.

Don't judge a man by his failure in life, for many a man fails because he is to honest to succeed.

There is a fellowship among the virtues by which one great generous passion stimulates another.

ST. JACOBS OIL



THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY For Pain. Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, Bruises, etc., etc. PRICE, FIFTY CENTS. At Druggists and Dealers. THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

RED STAR

TRADE MARK.

COUGH CURE

Absolutely Free from Opiates, Emetics and Poisons.

SAFE. SURE. PROMPT. 25 Cts.

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS. THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

The Mercury.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Proprietor.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, '85.

There has been the highest run of tide along the coast the past week that has been known for years. In New York much damage was done.

King Alfonso of Spain is dead. He has never been much of a king but yet he was better than many that had preceded him. The heir to the throne is his five year old daughter.

Henry C. Armstrong, the well-known "soapine man" was on Tuesday elected a member of the City Council from the third ward of Providence. We congratulate the city on having obtained a good man.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts in a full bench has decided that bay windows extending over the side walk are an obstruction and must go. This effects the back bay district in Boston where there are hundreds of these projecting bay windows.

The Circuit Court in Cincinnati has ordered the county clerk not to count certain precincts in that city where gigantic frauds were perpetrated. This will give the election to the four Republican Senators, and make Senator Sherman's re-election fully assured.

The proposed changes in the rules of the National House of Representatives is meeting with decided opposition from Representative Randall who has virtually been the autocrat of the House during the Democratic administration. Randall thinks the proposed changes are an attack on him hence the opposition.

Congress meets one week from Monday and after that the fun will begin. It is said that several Democratic Senators and Representatives have a rod in pickle for the President and that His Excellency is very likely to have to look for support to the Republican side. In the Senate the Republicans will have a majority of eight, and in the House the Democrats will have a majority of forty. Speaker Carlisle will doubtless be the Democratic candidate for Speaker and will be elected without doubt. He is said to be already making up his committees. Congress ought to get to work without delay and have something accomplished before the holidays.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Old Colony Railroad was held in Boston on Tuesday. There was very little business transacted besides the election of the Board of Directors for the ensuing year. There was 115 ballots cast for the directors representing 23,550 Shares, and the following persons were unanimously chosen, being the same board as last year: Charles F. Choate, Southborough; Federick L. Ames, Easton; Thomas J. Borden, Fall River; John S. Brayton, Fall River; Samuel C. Cobb, Boston; Uriel Crocker, Boston; Thomas Dunn, Newport; George A. Gardner, Boston; Charles L. Lovering, Taunton; William J. Rotch, New Bedford; John J. Russell, Plymouth; Nathaniel Thayer, Lancaster; Royal W. Turner, Randolph.

The good people of Providence still believe in Mayor Doyle. We said some time since the newspapers and others who were fighting him would find it uphill work to defeat him. So it has proved, for on Tuesday he was re-elected for the seventeenth time practically without opposition. His Honor will please accept our congratulations. The Republicans elected the rest of the city officers, nine out of the ten aldermen and thirty-one out of the forty councilmen. The aldermen are Stillman White, Geo. E. Martin, Thomas B. Ross, Charles F. Sampson, John W. Briggs, Geo. H. Burnham, Gilbert F. Robbins, Franklin A. Chace, Henry T. Root and John M. Brennan. John W. Tillinghast was elected a member of the General Assembly in place of Daniel R. Ballou resigned. The majority in favor of granting liquor licenses was 826.

Politics in England is apparently a different institution from what is in the United States. There the women do the principal part of the electioneering. It is said that the greatest personal interest of the whole electorial field centred in the contest at Birmingham between Mr. Bright and Lord Randolph Churchill. The Duchess of Marlborough and Lady Churchill were at the head of 300 "Primrose Dames," who made a house to house canvass in behalf of Lord Randolph. Each lady was responsible for a section of the district and returned the number of promised votes to the Central Ladies' Committee. The Duchess and Lady Churchill during their progress through the streets were greeted with cheers by Radicals. Lady Churchill says that she has visited the poorest houses in Birmingham and has encountered the roughest people, and, with one exception, has been received with the greatest courtesy and politeness. She has also addressed the workmen in the principal factories.

Lord Churchill was defeated in that district, nevertheless he was elected in another district, however, by a large majority.

The death of Vice President Hendricks, leaves the country without any one to succeed the President should he die. There is no President of the Senate nor Speaker of the House. Congress meets one week from Monday and will then elect both of these officers, but during the interval the people are left to contemplate what might happen should President Cleveland be taken away. For a time at least the country would have to exist without any legal head, and nothing but the enlightened reason and law abiding spirit of our people would prevent a reign of anarchy before a successor could be chosen. This chance for evil ought to be remedied at once and forever when Congress meets.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The President and His Message—Afraid the Public Will Get Hold of it—the President Anxious for Favor With the Republican Senators—The Unwieldy Rules of the House—Prepared Change.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23, 1885.

The week has probably been the most quiet one at the White House since the fourth of March. The President has been busily at work on his message, and has had few interruptions. He has seen Cabinet officers, Heads of Bureas and divisions, for whom he sent from time to time, in order to consult them with regard to subjects treated in his message. He also saw Mr. Corcoran in reference to some local changes. Presidents have long been in the habit of consulting this venerable citizen and philanthropist on questions relating to the District of Columbia. Then the President received General Sheridan, and for several hours they talked over again the Indian question.

President Cleveland does a great deal more writing himself than any President of recent times. He says he can think what he wants to say on any important question better with his pen in his hand than in any other way. The message was originally wholly in Mr. Cleveland's own handwriting.

What will the President recommend in his message? is the inquiry of every thoughtful person who studies the signs of the times, here and throughout the country.

The message is completed, and the manuscript is in the hands of the public printer. The latter cuts the copy up in "takes," and as each dart is finished, the copy and the type are returned to him, and the type is dumped upon a galley on his desk. As fast as a galley is full, a proof is taken, and the proof and type are locked up in a safe to which printer Rounds alone has the combination. Mr. Rounds does all of the proof reading himself, and there is no probability of the message being stolen and published before its time, as one of the messages of each of the three previous Presidents, Arthur Grant, and Hayes.

President Cleveland's message, it is said, will be short and terse, unlike the annual Presidential communications of the past.

Republican Senators have received an invitation from the President especially those who intend to oppose his nominations, to call at the White House and explain their reasons to him before he sends nominations to the Senate.

The President says his only desire is to serve the best interests of the country. If any of his appointees are unfit he claims to want to know it, and if objections are well founded he will not send their names to the Senate. He will not recognize, he says, political antagonisms, will investigate charges, and will withhold the names of any who are proved to be incompetent or morally unqualified.

Since Speaker Carlisle has returned to the city, there is a marked increase in the arrivals of Members of Congress. They have come to talk with him about their places on the committees. Mr. Carlisle has already begun to make up the committees, which he has a right to do, his re-election as Speaker being a foregone conclusion. He will devote his leisure until the meeting of Congress to this, and time will be saved by committees being ready to work at the beginning of the session.

Then it is to be hoped that the three weeks of the session prior to the Christmas vacation will be devoted to revising the House rules so as to facilitate legislation. There is a disposition among members of the House of Representatives to liberate that body from the fetters that have bound it during the past years. These restrictive conditions extend so far that the last Congress was only able to act in two ways,—by unanimous consent and by consent of the committee on appropriations.

In reforming the House rules an amendment much needed is this; that a motion to adjourn out of respect to the memory of a deceased member, or to appoint a day for the delivery of obituaries to him, shall never be in order.

JOHN BROWN.

Human Petrification.

A well-authenticated case of petrification is reported from the town of Topsfield, Mass. The sexton has been engaged in removing bodies from the old part of the cemetery to the new, and in doing so the body of Israel Galloup was removed in the ordinary way, but was found impossible to raise the body of his wife, who lay by his side, and a plank was put down as an inclined plane, and the coffin in this way drawn to the surface. A hasty examination showed that the body, which had been buried thirty years, had become petrified, the eyes and a portion of the nose only showing signs of decay, the rest, even to the folds of her robe, being changed to solid stone.

Ohio has a new and rigorous law that any offender convicted of a penal offence for a third time must be considered an habitual criminal and sentenced to the penitentiary for life. John H. Lewis of Youngstown has just been convicted of burglary for the dreaded third time, and if he is sent to prison for life his will be the first instance under the recently enacted statute. The wisdom of so harsh a punishment may be doubted by some, and yet when a man evinces a determination to violate the law as often as opportunity affords, is not the community as well as the offender better off with the law-breaker behind prison bars?

In the English elections for members of parliament now being held the conservatives or torys have made great gains and it looks as though they would have a majority over both the liberals and the Parnellites. The latter have however made large gains and may hold the balance of power.

The Death of Vice President Hendricks.

The startling news was sent over the land at a late hour Wednesday night that Vice President Hendricks had just died at his home in Indianapolis, Indiana, of paralysis of the brain. He died at a quarter to five o'clock after an illness of but a few hours. He had been out the night before to a reception and appeared in much better health than usual. His death was unexpected even to his devoted wife who has been his constant companion for many years. He passed away peacefully and apparently painlessly; his last words were "I am free at last."

Vice President Thomas A. Hendricks was born at Zanesville, Ohio, Sept. 7th, 1819. His parents moved to Indiana when he was but a year old. He was educated in the schools of that state, read law and was admitted to the bar at an early age. He soon took a deep interest in politics and from that time to his death he has been a prominent figure in the Democratic party. He has held every office of importance his state could give him. He was first elected to Congress in 1850 and served several terms. He was twice elected Governor of Indiana, was a United States Senator during the greater part of the war, and was last fall chosen to the second office in the gift of the nation. Mr. Hendricks was a man of singularly winning ways and conciliatory manners which made him many personal friends, even among his political opponents. He was a Democrat of the old school. He took very little stock in civil service reform and many other of the issues which are now being adopted by the leaders of his party. He believed in the good old Democratic doctrine, "To the victors belong the spoils," and had he been elected President instead of Cleveland there would probably long ere this been a radical change in the office holders of the country. His thorough belief in the Democracy and his steady and unwavering support of all party measures made him exceedingly popular with his party and doubtless the great majority of the rank and file have many times regretted that he was not the man at the White House. Although an intense partisan and had been all his life in public positions, no taint of dishonesty ever attached to his name. His death will be regretted by the people of the nation without regard to party.

Couldn't Guess who the Old Fellow Was.

"Speaking of General Stonewall Jackson's peculiarities," said an ex-Confederate, "why, sir, a whole book might be written about 'em. One time—I never shall forget it—we were on a forced march in Virginia, and I was hungary as a wolf. I was Lieutenant, and as I had not been very long in that division of the army but few of the officers were known to me. Well, the rain was pouring down. One of my wagons got stuck fast in the mud. Oh, but I was mad, and I couldn't help swearing. Pretty soon an old fellow came riding along.

"Say,' said I, 'you needn't sit there looking at that wagon. Get down and help the men haul it out.'

"He got down without a word of protest, put his shoulder to the wheel and tugged away. I didn't pay any particular attention to him, aside from seeing that he was doing his duty. After a while, when the wagon was rolled out, I felt sorry that I spoke so harshly to the old fellow. Well, to make a long story short, I'll bet you drinks you can't guess who that old fellow was.

"I'll take you," said one of the company. "He was Stonewall Jackson."

"No, sir; he was old Ben Briley, a noted chicken peddler. Here, bring us the drinks."

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

November Term—Second Week.

The court came in for the second week on Monday morning, Justice Wilbur presiding, and the liquor cases put on trial. Richard Burke, John Martin, Jr., Leopold Hertgen and Martin Kenny were found guilty of violations of the liquor law and sentenced accordingly, while John Martin, and Carl Hertgen were aquitted of similar offences; Mary McCarty pleaded *nolo contendere* and her case was continued on the promise of good behavior in future.

In the case of Phebe Hazard vs. Thomas Wilder, *nil dicit*, judgment for plaintiff for $23.21; Murray and Allen, appellants, vs. Edwin A. Peckham, dismissed; Henry W. Cozzens vs. Bankers & Merchants Telegraph Company, judgment for plaintiff for $300 and costs; David Coggeshall vs. William Boone, executor, dismissed; William J. Swinburne vs. Joseph Bradford & Co., dismissed; George F. Tallman vs. Francis M. Tallman, *nil dicit* judgment for plaintiff for $101.72 and costs; Murray, Spink & Co., vs. John M. Lynch, defendent submitted to judgment for $148.91 and costs.

The court adjourned on Wednesday to meet according to law.

We have just received from the enterprising publishers A. H. Andrews & Co. a most useful little volume, suggestively called "LOOK WITHIN FOR FIVE THOUSAND FACTS THAT EVERYBODY WANTS TO KNOW." It contains 75 pages of condensed information on Mechanics, Statistics, History, Medicine, Astronomy, Finance, Mythology, Education, Mathematics, The Bible, Politics, Agriculture, Religion, Science, Temperance, Trade, etc., etc., in fact there seems to be something for everybody and nothing that some one will not be glad to know. It is embellished with a number of colored diagrams, and is by for the most valuable and complete Pocket Cyclopædia we have yet seen. It is offered for sale at the exceedingly low price of 25 cents, for which sum in stamps it will be sent postpaid by the publishers, A. H. Andrews & Co., Chicago.

TELL YOUR WIFE, is a delightful novel in which the life of a minister and his wife is sufficiently removed from the prosaic to be of absorbing interest to the reader, making him unwilling to close the book until the last page is devoured. Dollar Novel Series. Lee & Shepard. For sale by C. E. Hammett.

What Ruins Advertisements.

New Attractions

FOR THE

HOLIDAYS

—IN—

SCENERIES

—AT—

Holloway's Photo Parlors.

It will pay all to visit my gallery who desire to get First Class Photographs for Christmas. My gallery is now filled with more of the

CHOICEST SCENERIES, ACCESSORIES, etc.,

than ever before, making my facilities for producing First class Work second to none. Call and see for yourselves, and get prices.

C W Holloway,

COR. THAMES & MARLBORO STREETS.

AUCTION.

Will be sold at Auction on the Eldred Farm on Jamestown on Wednesday Dec. 2, 1885 (if fair, if not the next fair day), at 10.30 o'clock A. M.

ONE PAIR OF OXEN, 7 Cows, 2 Yearling Heifers, 1 Horse, 1 Sow with 12 Pigs, 4 Store Hogs, 16 Geese, 100 Turkeys, a lot of Fowls, 2 Stacks Hay, 6 Stacks Corn Fodder, about 200 Bushels Corn, Lot of Potatoes, 1 Plow, 2 Harrows, 1 Harness and Lot of Farming Tools. Conditions cash.

ELIJAH ANTHONY, Auctioneer.

Nov. 27, 1885.

New Goods

FOR

Christmas New Years, and Wedding Presents,

NOW OPENING!

at 146 Thames St.

SOLID Silver and Silver Plated Ware in Table, Dessert, Tea, Jelly, and Berry Spoons, Oyster, Soup and Cream Ladles, Table, Pie, Fish and Cake Knives, Jelly and Sugar Shells, Table, Pie, Fish Forks, &c. Children's Knives, Forks and Spoons, Napkin Rings, &c.

D. L. CUMMINGS,

Watchmaker and Jeweler.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D, New York City.*

For a healthful, refreshing summer drink use LACTART. It promotes digestion and prevents dyspepsia. 25 and 50 cents. Druggists and Grocers.

Always avoid harsh purgative pills. They first make you sick and then leave you constipated. Carter's Little Liver Pills regulate the bowels and make you well. Dose, one pill.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

NOVEMBER 1885. STANDARD TIME.

	Sun rises		Sun sets		Moon rises		High water Morn		Eve	
28 Sat	6	51	4	17	11	24		25		50
29 Sun	6	52	4	17	morn		1	15	1	40
30 Mon	6	53	4	16		31	2	05	2	31
1 Tues	6	54	4	16	1	37	2	58	3	26
2 Wed	6	55	4	16	2	41	3	53	4	21
3 Thurs	6	56	4	16	3	43	4	48	5	16
4 Fri	6	57	4	16	4	42	5	41	6	06

New Moon, 6th day, 8h. 16m., morning.
First Quarter, 14th day, 1h. 21m., evening.
Full Moon, 21st day, 3h. 50m., evening.
Last Quarter, 28th day, 7h. 21m., morning.

The death of Vice President Hendricks will give the Republicans the president of the Senate and Senator Edmunds can probably have the place if he wants it. If not it will probably go to Senator Logan. It is not at all unlikely that Senator Logan may be the acting vice President after all.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, N. Y.

7% NET Security 3 to 6 times loan. INTEREST semi-annual and paid at your home. 29th year of residence, and lots of business. No investor ever fail to pay taxes, costs of foreclosure, wait for interest, or take land. BEST of References all around you. Write if you have money to loan. Address D. S. B. JOHNSTON & SON, Negotiators of Mortgage Loans, ST. PAUL, MINN. MENTION THIS PAPER.

Hale's Honey the great Cough cure, 25c., 50c., $1.
Glenn's Sulphur Soap heals and beautifies, 25c.
German Corn Remover kills Corns, Bunions, 25c
Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye—Black & Brown, 50c.
Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 Minute, 25c.
Dean's Rheumatic Pills are a sure cure, 50c.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Remarked by R. C. Joiner of Allen, P. O. Hillsdale Co., Mich.: "Nothing gave my rheumatism such quick relief as Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil.—Believe it infallible for rheumatism."

Never out of place: *Hop Plasters* for sudden pains, weaknesses and strains. Always sure. 25c.

A Cure For Pimples!

My face for the last few years was covered so bad, that I used to be ashamed to go anywhere. I took two bottles of Sulphur Bitters and the pimples disappeared. I use them every spring.—*C. K. Dow, Fall River.*

If you are nervous or dyspeptic try Carter's Little Nerve Pills. Dyspepsia makes you nervous, and nervousness makes you dyspeptic; either one renders you miserable and these little pills cure both.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are free from all crude and irritating matter. Concentrated medicine only; very small; very easy to take; no pain; no griping; no purging.

The simplest and best regulator of the disordered Liver in the world, are Carter's Little Liver Pills. They give prompt relief in Sick Headache, Dizziness, Nausea, &c.; prevent and cure Constipation and Piles; remove Sallowness and Pimples from the Complexion, and are mild and gentle in their operation on the bowels. Carter's Little Liver Pills are small and as easy to take as sugar. One pill a dose. Price 25 cents.

"Gift Enterprises."

seem to be all the rage in the Soap Business, owing to the idea of some manufacturers of getting *something* out of *nothing*, if possible. Grocers get 6 boxes for 5 of some kinds, and are offered all sorts of "Nick-Nacks" with others, as an inducement to recommend such soaps to their trade.

It is a well-known fact, however, that a genuine article in this day of competition pays no fancy profits. WELCOME SOAP represents this class of goods, and demonstrates the value of quality in manufacture, which is the only guarantee of a pure and legitimate washing quality.

A German doctor claims to have invented a machine for looking into the brain.

KNOW THYSELF, by reading the "Science of Life," the best medical work ever published, for young and middle-aged men.

FOR SALE.

TWO HEAVY EXPRESS WAGONS, one with shifting top. Wagons made to order at reasonable prices.

J. B. BACHELLER, Langley's wharf, Opposite Post Office, or
C. H. SEATLE, 12 Weaver Avenue, rear of Ocean House

NEW YORK HATHOUSE O'NEILL'S.

Hats sell because they are good and prices low. We can show the largest stock and all the stylish shapes.

SEE OUR

FINE SILK HATS

—AT—

$3.50 and $5.00,

WINTER CAPS

of all kinds for Men and Boys.

E. and W. COLLARS and CUFFS.

O'NEILL'S

261 Thames-st.

H. W. Ladd & Co

SEAL PLUSH SACQUES.

We present as an attraction this week a line of Seal Plush Sacques made to our special order that for quality, style and fit have never been equalled.

Seal Plush Sacques

—AT—

$25, $30, $35, $40, and up to $75 each.

We were fortunate this year in securing some unusually handsome garments at a very low figure, and now offer extra inducements to effect sales the present month.

H. W. LADD & CO.

Providence, R. I.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.



CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO.,
New York City.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

Now open a large assortment of Christmas Cards. A large stock of

HOLIDAY GOODS

will be ready next week for inspection. Now is the time to select your Christmas Cards before the assortment is broken. At

The St. Nicholas,

DAILY NEWS BLOCK.

205 THAMES STREET.

WILCOX & BARLOW'S

PRICE LIST.

Foreign Dried Fruits.

- NEW FIGS 18c. per lb., 3 lbs. for 50c.
- New VALENCIA RAISINS 13c. a lb., 2 lbs. for 25c.
- New MUSCATEL RAISINS 15c. a lb.
- New MUSCATEL RAISINS (Fancy) 20c. a lb.
- SEEDLESS RAISINS 12c. a lb.
- New CURRANTS 7c. a lb., 4 lbs. for 25c.
- New CITRON 38c. a lb.
- New FRENCH PRUNES (large) 18c. a lb., 3 lbs for 50c.

Preserves, etc.

- CROSS & BLACKWELL'S IMPORTED JAMS: Strawberry, Raspberry, Gooseberry, Damson, Red Currant, Plum and Orange Marmalade 25c. per Jar.
- PRESERVED STRAWBERRIES (qt. jars) 65c. per Jar.
- A. A. KNIGHT'S PRESERVES in 5 lb. pails: Strawberry, Raspberry, Damson, Peach, Apricot, Citron, Currant, Pineapple, Cherry and Quince, 80c. per pail.

Foreign and Domestic Nuts, etc.

- New PEANUTS 40c. a peck.
- New SHELL BARKS 10c. a qt., 3 qts. for 25c.
- CREAM NUTS 12c. a lb.
- FILBERTS 15c. lb.
- PECAN NUTS 15c. lb.
- ENGLISH WALNUTS 20c. a lb.
- ALMONDS 25c. a lb.
- ALMONDS (Paper Shells) 35c. lb.
- MIXED NUTS 15c. a lb.

- CAPE CRANBERRIES (dark color) 12c. a qt.
- New BUCKWHEAT (10 lb. bags) 35c. per bag.
- HECKER'S SELF-RAISING BUCKWHEAT 30c. a package.
- New SYRUP, (Crystal Drips) 50c. a gallon.
- New CIDER (sweet) 22c. a gallon.
- BELL'S POULTRY SEASONING 10c. a box.
- PEARSON'S GRAHAM CREAMS (over ninety a pound) 25c. a lb.
- Try our MOCHA and JAVA COFFEE at 32c. a lb.
- Try MOMAJA COFFEE at 25c. a lb.

We are connected by Telephone.

WILCOX & BARLOW.

FOR SALE LOW

—AT—

PERRY BROTHERS,

LYKENS VALLEY COAL

Deep Red Ashes and Free Burning.

PERRY'S PLYMOUTH COAL

In Stove, Chestnut, Egg and Furnace Size. Strong burning qualities and economical. Buy this Coal for winter use at

PERRY BROTHERS.

BUY YOUR COAL

—OF—

GARDINER B. REYNOLDS & CO.,

OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.

Best Furnace Coals and Best Range Coals

AT LOWEST PRICES.

American and English Coal,

OAK AND MAPLE WOOD FOR FIREPLACES.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I would inform the Public that on or about **November 20th,** I shall return to my

FURNITURE WAREROOMS,

which I have ENLARGED by adding the store formerly occupied by O. H. P. Gladding, with BETTER ACCOMMODATIONS, and a LARGER and MORE COMPLETE LINE of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

than ever before, I trust I shall merit my share of the Public Patronage. Thanking the public for past favors, I remain, Very Respectfully,

E. P. MARSH

101 & 103 THAMES STREET.

Coal and Wood.

—AT—

PINNIGER & MANCHESTER'S,

STOVE, EGG, FURNACE and CHESTNUT COAL, OAK, MAPLE, HICKORY and PINE WOOD prepared especially for FAMILY USE.

PERRY MILL WHARF.

341 THAMES STREET.

WHERE SHALL I BUY MY WINTER SHOES?

Before deciding the question, call and examine my stock of

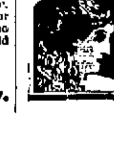
INFANTS', CHILDREN'S, MISSES', LADIES', BOYS', YOUTHS' and MEN'S

Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers,

—AT—

J. H. COTTRELL,

144 Thames Street.



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

the popular favorite for dressing the hair, Restoring color when gray, and preventing Dandruff. It cleanses the scalp, stops the hair falling, and is sure to please. 50c. and $1 sizes at Druggists.

REMOVAL.

BRISKHAM and DAVIDSON,

Landscape Photographers,

thank their numerous customers for past patronage and would intimate that they are now located at

No. 6 Equality Square,

Corner of West Broadway,

where we have superior accommodations for producing our pictures which have given such universal satisfaction. A large selection of views, &c., on exhibition and for sale at our show room which is now open. A large lot of slightly soiled pictures for sale at reduced prices. Views, Residences, Animals, Groups, Interiors and Window Transparencies a specialty.

Stereopticon and Magical ENTERTAINMENTS

from one to two hours. Suitable for Lodges, Societies, Sunday Schools and Private Parties. Terms, Press Reports and Testimonials at the above address.

A. C. Landers' Column.

Holiday Goods

—AT—

A. C. LANDERS,

167

Thames St.,

COVELL'S BLOCK.

THE LEADER

OF

Christmas Goods.

NOTE OUR PRICES:

MUSIC BOXES, 49 cents; larger ones for 95 cents, with two tunes $1.23; three tunes, $2.25.

KID BODY DOLLS, indestructible heads, for 25cts.

CLOTH BODY DOLLS, indestructible head, boots and stockings for 25 cents.

FRENCH PAINTED DOLLS, 23, 31, 39, 61, 95c. up to the finest dressed dolls, Very Cheap.

Notice our assortment of

POCKET BOOKS,

SPECIE BAGS,

PURSES,

Choice for 25 cents.

Another lot for 49 cents.

Another lot for 95 cents.

Splendid line of

Segar Cases

From 59c to $2.25.

EVERYTHING CHEAP!

—AT—

A. C. Landers'

167 THAMES STREET,

COVELL'S BLOCK.

New Advertisements.

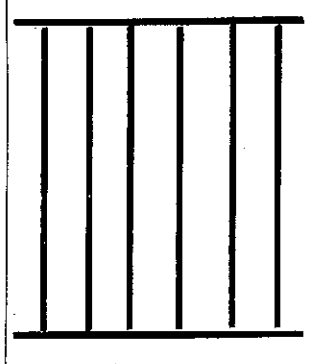


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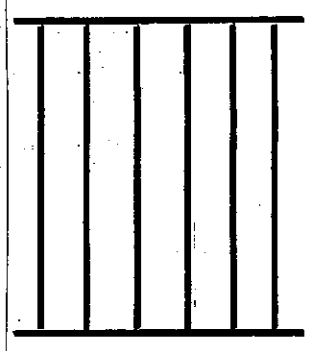
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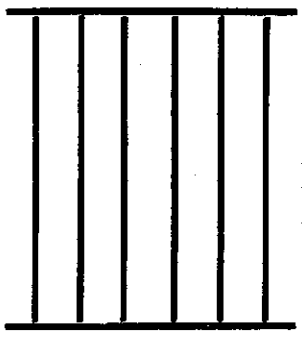


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9-19

Farm and Family

Fattening Turkeys.

Many farmers consider turkeys very delicate and hard to raise, and for this reason they are not as commonly kept as other fowls, yet on farms where they have ample range, which is very important, and other conditions favorable, turkeys are one of the most profitable kind of poultry to raise and keep at all times. The young stock grows very rapidly and will yield a good profit when intelligently prepared for the holiday markets.

Until about the time of marketing, turkeys should be fed much the same as ordinary poultry, but just before killing they should be fattened as rapidly as possible, the quicker the better they will be for table use. They must be confined to close quarters, where they cannot roam at large, and fed with fattening food. Their quarters should be well-cleaned and dry.

Turkeys need highly nutritious food for about a week before killing, which will bring them in good condition for table use. Milk is excellent for fattening quickly, and a good grain diet, moistened with skimmed milk, answers the purpose admirably. A little mixture of sliced turnips or beets, or any such green food, will aid in digestion, acting as an appetizer and aiding in assimilation of other food. Where milk can be procured for turkeys to drink during the last week of their fattening, it will not only assist in the process, but will also greatly improve the quality of their flesh. Steady, rapid growth is important, and they should be fed regularly and often. The food in the crop digests quickly, and the turkeys should be fed often, so that no time will be lost. Give all they will eat up clean. Be careful not to have any food left to sour and spoil, as this will soon take away their appetites.

How a Horse Feeds.

Something may be learned by observing how a horse picks up his feed, either when grazing or when fed in the stable. One will have a very good idea of the sensitiveness of the upper lip, and how cleverly the horse gathers in the choice herbage or hay, and rejects the waste. This mobile, prehensible lip is constantly in motion, and by its sense of feeling, separates the selected food from that which is rejected. The horse cannot see the herbage exactly under the mouth; but the lip pushes away the undesirable food, and gathers with the greatest precision, that which is selected from the rest. In a weedy pasture, this instinct of the lip is brought into action in a most peculiar and interesting manner, and exhibits in a striking degree, the exquisite sensitiveness of the delicate nerves of this organ. One who has seen this action of the lip, and realizes the great sensitiveness of it, will never permit himself to practice the excessive cruelty of putting a switch about a horse's upper lip for any purpose, for the torture of it must be very great indeed.—[American Agriculturalist.

Poultry Notes.

Feed the morning meal to your fowls warm. Scald the meal, boil and mash the potatoes and turnips, and mix these for the early day's food.

Eggs packed in salt took the first prize offered for preserved eggs at the Birmingham (England) dairy show last year. The salt and lime method is the one most used by the large dealers.

Give soft feed to poultry in the morning, and whole grain at night, excepting a little wheat or whole grains of corn placed in the "scratching place" in the forenoon, to furnish employment during the day.

Bone meal and crushed oyster shells may be used generously in feeding fowls. Placed by themselves, fowls will devour no more of this mixture than they naturally require to assist in digestion, and to help in forming the shells of eggs.

Feed the table scraps to the chickens instead of throwing them to the pigs. They are worth more to the poultry, and everything that falls from the table, dry crusts, vegetable leavings, cooked meat bits, and the like, are eagerly devoured by old and young fowls. —Our Country Home.

Agricultural Notes and Hints.

If it is desired to have the pigs farrowed in March no time should be lost in having the sows served. If the pigs are much later than March they will be small next fall and must be kept until winter.

The cost of shoeing horses is a large item in the course of a year. A horse that can go without shoeing is worth much more than one whose feet are tender. But with most horses it is poor economy to drive on hard roads without shoeing.

If "pie stock" is likely to be scarce the drying of pumpkins makes a fair supply at any season. They may be cut into thin slices and thus dried over the stove, or, better still, the pumpkin may be partly cooked and then dried on tins in the oven.

The flax crop in some parts of the West is very large. It has been substituted as a money crop, and though it exhausts the soil more, brings a better cash return than wheat. This large flax crop insures plenty of oil meal at reasonable rates.

If tomato vines bearing green fruit are pulled before they are cut down by the frost, and placed under cover, a considerable part of the fruit will ripen and may be used fresh till January. This will in part take the place of what has been saved by canning for later use.

The very best time to manure a garden is in the fall. At this season manure spread on it will be thoroughly mixed with the soil before spring, and if the land is fall plowed, as it should be, it will be ready for peas and other hardy vegetable seeds as soon as the frost is out of the ground.

The value of pumpkins as feed for cows is greatly increased by removing their seeds, which are strongly diuretic. They excite such strong action of the kidneys as to weaken the animal and diminish the milk secretion. But with the seeds removed pumpkins will increase the quantity and richness of the milk.

So far as possible the fences by roadsides, and especially on the windward side, should be taken down before winter. They cause snowdrifts, and are a nuisance generally. The wire fence is better adapted to roadside use than any other. If made with a stringer at the top to render it visible, stock will not injure themselves with it.

One of the most common ways of distributing noxious weeds is by feeding them in hay to stock in winter. Once in the manure heap they are carried all over the farm. This is another strong argument for cutting hay early. But in clover hay, where the red root weed is mixed with it, the clover needs to be cut as soon as its first heads appear.

The wool with which sheep are covered is admirably adapted to exclude cold so long as it is dry, but when thoroughly wet it is as bad as no covering at all. If shelter is provided sheep will stay under it in stormy weather, and their wool will be enough better to make the shelter profitable, aside from the greater comfort and thrift of the sheep.

There is unfortunately not enough demand for sweet apples for market to make them a profitable crop, but farmers having productive trees of sweet apples need not destroy them. Probably in no other way can as much food be produced from a small area as from an apple tree that will bear every year, as some kinds of natural sweet apples will.

Few farmers appreciate the injury done to pastures by freezing. Cows will till themselves with this frost-bitten herbage, but it lacks nutritive value, and the yield of milk rapidly diminishes. It is as well to bring cows to the barnyard early for regular feeding, or if still kept at pasture they should have grain or meal to prevent falling off of the milk yield.

A muskrat using an underdrain as a burrow will soon so fill it with sticks, grass and rubbish as to make it nearly worthless. Traps should be set now wherever their presence is suspected. Their skins in early winter will sell for enough to pay for the trouble of catching them. If set near the hole no bait is needed, as the rat will be caught coming in or going out.

The scattering grain left after harvesting oats and barley often makes a valuable feed if left to grow undisturbed. But it should be eaten down before extreme cold weather, as after freezing it it loses much of its value. For winter feeding there is nothing better than rye, and farmers who are keeping sheep will find it pays to have some rye pasture to place lambs and ewes on for early feed in spring.

It is one advantage of turnips that they are a crop not damaged but rather benefited by a slight freezing of the ground. Of course, they should not be handled when frozen, but in a day or two after they will have a finer flavor than before. Some of the harsh, coarse taste is removed after light frost has touched the roots. And it will take a pretty hard frost to spoil turnips, provided they are left in the ground until thawed.

Before putting new pork in the barrel it should be thoroughly scalded to remove impurities, and to destroy any germs that would surely affect the pork if not removed. A barrel that has once been used to pack beef should never after be used as a pork barrel. It will be found next to impossible to keep pork sweet in it. But this is a rule that does not work both ways. An old pork barrel is one of the very best for keeping beef.

There is probably no root more poorly adapted to making good milk or butter than potatoes. They should be fed only sparingly and with a good ration of corn meal, or the milk will be thin and the butter of poor quality. We have found that feeding potatoes in winter makes the churning long and laborious. In fact, it sometimes had to be given up as a bad job. But corn meal fed to cows is a great help in making their cream easily churned into butter even in winter.

Last year's calves that are to be wintered will need some looking after and extra feed at this time. The calf's first winter is a critical time in its history. Most calves become so stunted at this time that they never attain full size, and their value through life is lessened. There is, probably, no kind of stock that will pay better for a little grain than young calves. If kept at the straw stack through the winter, most such animals will not be worth as much as in the fall before.

Recipes for the Table.

SALT RISING BREAD.—Early in the morning, say as soon as five o'clock, take a vessel of about a quart size and fill it one-third full of water, milk-warm, adding three tablespoonfuls of new milk, and salt and sugar each as much as you can hold between the thumb and forefinger, then stir in as much flour as will make a thick batter. Set in a kettle of warm water if the weather is cool, and kept an even temperature till fermentation takes place, which will be in four or five hours, then take as much flour as will make two large loaves, and a teaspoonful of salt added. Scald about one-third of the flour in water, a little below the boiling point, this makes the bread sweet and moist, the two main qualities in good bread; then add enough milk and water to make this paste sufficiently cool, so as not to scald the rising, which will bear a pretty high temperature; then mix in your rising and knead quick and thoroughly. Lay your loaves in good baking pans, set in a warm place, cover with a clean cloth, and lay on top of that a light pillow to keep the warmth from escaping. Your bread will be ready for the oven in about half an hour. Bake till it is a light brown color and it is thoroughly done.

HOW TO COOK WATER.—The late Charles Delmonico used to talk about the new hot-water cure. He said the Delmonicos were the first to recommend it to guests who complained of having no appetite. "Take a cup of hot water and lemon and you will feel better," was the formula adopted. The lemon juice takes away the insipidity of hot water. For this antibilious remedy the caterers charged the price of a drink of their best liquors (twenty-five cents or more), and it certainly was a wiser way to spend small change than in alcohol. "Few people know how to cook water," Charles used to affirm. "The secret is putting good fresh water into a neat kettle already quite warm, and setting the water to boil quickly, and then taking it right off to use in tea, coffee or other drinks before it is spoiled. To let it steam and simmer and evaporate until the good water is all in the atmosphere and the lime and iron dregs only left in the kettle, bah! that is what makes a great many people sick, and is worse than no water at all." Every lady who reads this valuable recipe of a great and careful cook should never forget how to cook water.

OATMEAL CAKES.—Into a quart of cold water in which has been dissolved a little salt, stir enough oatmeal to make it about as thick as hasty pudding. The meal should be sprinkled in slowly and the stirring be very brisk to avoid lumps. Now turn it out into a tin that has been rubbed with suet or butter, and spread it out evenly with a knife till it is about half the thickness of a common cracker. Divide it with a sharp knife into the sized pieces you wish, and place it in a warm oven, where it will bake slowly, being careful not to brown it. These cakes are very nutritious and will keep for some time.

VEAL POT ROAST.—Put into a wide-mouthed earthern jar a layer of small button onions, a piece of lean veal, one teaspoonful of salt, half a teaspoonful of white pepper, a saltspoonful of mace, a sprig of thyme, a strip of lemon rind and a pint of clear stock. Cover the jar closely, set it in a pan of hot water, and simmer four hours. Take out the meat, strain the sauce, reduce it by quick boiling, brush a little of it over the meat, and put it in the oven a few minutes to brown the top; send to table with assorted vegetables.

MERINGUE PUDDING.—To a pint of grated bread crumbs add one quart of milk; mix together five ounces of sugar, three ounces of butter and the beaten yolks of five eggs. Grate the outer yellow rind of two lemons and with the juice of one mix all together, flavor with ground, mixed spice to suit your taste; put the mixture in a buttered pan and bake twenty-five minutes. Beat the white of the eggs to a spongy froth with three ounces of fine sugar, take the pudding out of the oven, add the meringue, and when slightly colored it is done.

CODFISH BALLS.—Cut the fish in small pieces and put it to soak in lukewarm water over night. In the morning boil it twenty minutes; then change the water, pouring on boiling water and boil fifteen minutes longer. When cold, pick the fish to pieces, removing all bones and skin. Chop very fine, adding as much cold mashed potatoes as fish, a piece of butter and a beaten egg, and sweet milk enough to moisten. Mould into small balls, and fry a nice brown in hot lard or drippings.

APPLE INDIAN PUDDING.—Into one quart of boiling milk stir a cup of corn meal. Into this stir a quart of sliced sweet apples. Add a cup of molasses and a teaspoonful of salt. Mix all together well. When ready to put into the oven, add two quarts of milk. Pour into a large, buttered pudding dish or pan, and bake slowly four hours. When cold, a clear, amber colored jelly will be formed throughout the pudding; the apples will be of dark, rich brown; altogether a most delicious dish.

A BREAKFAST DISH.—Take some slices of cold beef or lamb, season them with pepper and salt, and broil them; take some raw potatoes and after taking off the skin pare them or slice them as you would pare an apple; dip these thin parings into a batter made of flour and milk, then fry them a delicate brown in a good liberal allowance of very hot lard. This is served on a platter, the meat put on first, and the potatoes laid over it.

PUMPKIN SOUP.—Take three pounds of pumpkin; peel it and cut it into small pieces. Put it in a saucepan with water enough to cover it, adding a little salt, boil gently until it is soft, drain it and pass it through a fine colander, for it must not be watery. Put three pints of milk in a stewpan and mix with it the strained pumpkin; let it come to a boil; add a very little white sugar and salt and pepper to taste, and serve.

STEWED CARROTS.—Boil the carrots until they are quite tender and boil five small onions in a separate vessel. Cut the carrots in any desired shape, and mince the onions fine with a sprig of parsley. Have a pint of milk at boiling point, and stir in a tablespoonful of flour that has been mixed with a teaspoonful of butter; put in the carrots, onions and parsley, and simmer for ten minutes. Serve hot.

RAISED DOUGHNUTS.—Two cups of sugar, one cup each of milk, water, butter and yeast, and two eggs. Make the sponge about noon, let it rise until bedtime, then add salt and nutmeg and make in dough like biscuit. Next morning roll out and cut small. Let it rise in a warm place until light on that side, then fry the same as any.

VERY STRONG VINEGAR.—Take two gallons of good cider and thoroughly mix it with two pounds of new honey, pour into your cask or bottle and let it stand from four to six months, when you will have vinegar so strong that it cannot be used at table without diluting with water. It is the best ever procured for pickling purposes.

APPLE BREAD.—There is nothing more delicious than warm apple bread, eaten with fresh butter. We make the bread the same as for steamed brown bread. When the bread is mixed ready to cook, add sliced sweet apples until the mixture is thick with them. Steam from three to four hours; then bake thirty minutes in an oven of moderate heat.

TO MAKE DRESSING.—To make a nice dressing, take one pint of soaked bread and season with two spoonfuls of salt and of Bell's poultry spice to suit the taste; also one tablespoonful of butter or of fat salt pork cut up very fine. An egg well worked in will make the dressing cut up nicely.

CHOCOLATE COOKIES.—One cup of butter, two cups of sugar, three cups of flour, four eggs, one cup of grated chocolate, one half teaspoonful of soda and one teaspoonful of cream of tartar. Roll thin. This makes a great quantity. They are better with age.

Fashion's Fancies.

Immense ruches pleated up exceedingly full are revived for finishing the bottom of dress skirts.

Crocodile skin is a new woolen material with interwoven points thrown out on its thick surface.

Many imported bonnets are simply trimmed with ribbon. Grasses are seen on some of the model bonnets.

On the front of some dress vests is seen on either side a square of gold embroidery. This takes the place of a clasp.

The shall dresses are revived. They are easily made up into the long pointed apron overskirt, with the fringe on two sides.

Young ladies wear with their red Newmarket coats a Glengarry cap, trimmed with a narrow head-band of astrakan or ziblinette.

Sleeveless jackets of velvet are worn with every sort of dress, the latest being the "veste toreador," with a modified bell sleeve.

Eider-down is used as wadding for handsome mantles, its extreme lightness and warmth being a desiderata not to be overlooked.

Some new tailor made gowns, which aim to be different from the dressmakers' styles, have the lining distinct and not sewed in with the seams.

Irish poplins now come with moire brocche, corded or satin finish; watered, and also crape patterns are new, as also the changeable goods.

Silk ruches are used for the short jackets of silk, cloth and brocaded velvet now so much worn. Some are flat and some are frayed out and look mossy.

A very stylish round hat is of black velvet, trimmed with lead colored ribbon, with a large butterfly of jet on some steel colored grasses, mixed with black ostrich tips.

Chrysanthemums in all the shades of yellow are worn as corsage bouquets by bridesmaids, and, although an expensive ornamentation, it is also very effective.

The tablers and fronts of costumes are much ornamented with embroidery, and are almost always composed of materials entirely different from the rest of the dress.

Furs of velvet, set in the lower part of the skirt, make the beautiful trimming on a blue cloth traveling dress for a bride. The color for bride's cloth suits is blue this year.

Chantilly is the fashionable black lace, and it is now made finer and with more curl. Some of the new patterns have Spanish designs on a Chantilly ground, but these do not wear well.

Be Warned

in time. Kidney disease may be prevented by purifying, renewing, and invigorating the blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. When, through debility, the action of the kidneys is perverted, these organs rob the blood of its needed constituent, albumen, which is passed off in the urine, while worn out matter, which they should carry off from the blood, is allowed to remain. By the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the kidneys are restored to proper action, and Albuminuria, or

Bright's Disease

is prevented. Ayer's Sarsaparilla also prevents inflammation of the kidneys, and other disorders of these organs. Mrs. Jas. W. Weld, Forest Hill st., Jamaica Plain, Mass., writes: "I have had a complication of diseases, but my greatest trouble has been with my kidneys. Four bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla made me feel like a new person; as well and strong as ever." W. M. McDonald, 46 Summer st., Boston, Mass., had been troubled for years with Kidney Complaint. By the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, he not only

Prevented

the disease from assuming a fatal form, but was restored to perfect health. John McLellan, cor. Bridge and Third sts., Lowell, Mass., writes: "For several years I suffered from Dyspepsia and Kidney Complaint, the latter being so severe at times that I could scarcely attend to my work. My appetite was poor, and I was much emaciated; but by using

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

my appetite and digestion improved, and my health has been perfectly restored."

Sold by all Druggists.

Price $1; Six bottles, $5.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

SHARP PAINS Cricks, Sprains, Wrenches, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Pleurisy Pains, Stitch in the Side, Backache, Swollen Joints, Heart Disease, Sore Muscles, Pain in the Chest, and all pains and aches either local or deep-seated are instantly relieved and speedily cured by the well-known *Hop Plaster*. Compounded, as it is, of the medicinal virtues of fresh Hops, Gums, Balsams and Extracts, it is indeed the best pain-killing, stimulating, soothing and strengthening Porous Plaster ever made. *Hop Plasters* are sold by all druggists and country stores, 25 cents or five for $1 00. Mailed on receipt of price. *Hop Plaster Co.*, Proprietors and Manufacturers, Boston, Mass.

HOP PLASTER

Ugly Coated tongue, bad breath, sour stomach and liver disease cured by Hawley's Stomach and Liver Pills, 25cts.

Read what the people say concerning the ability of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, to cure asthma, catarrh, croup, colds, etc. Mrs. Dora Koch of Buffalo, says: "For croup it is decidedly efficacious." [Mrs. Jacob Mellinor of Marion, Ohio, says the same thing.] S. S. Graves, Akron, N. Y., writes: "Had asthma of the worst kind, took one dose of Thomas' Eclectric Oil and was relieved in a few minutes. Would walk five miles for this medicine and pay $5 a bottle for it." Druggist C. R. Hall, Grayville, Ill., says: "Cured an ulcerated throat for me in twenty-four hours." "Sat up in bed and coughed till the clothing was wet with perspiration. My wife insisted that I use Thomas' Eclectric Oil. The first teaspoonful RELIEVED me." E. H. Perkins, Creek Centre, N. Y., Thomas' Eclectric Oil is also a Tonic for external application for rheumatism, cuts, scalds, burns, bites, bruises, etc. When visiting the druggist, ask him what he knows of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil; if he has been long in the drug trade, be sure he will speak highly of it.

Worked Wonders.

"My daughter was very bad off on account of a cold and pain in her lungs. *Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil cured her in twenty-four hours.* One of the boys was cured of sore throat. This medicine has worked wonders in our family." Alvah Pinckney, Lake Mohonac, N. Y.

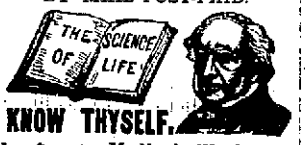
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Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline in man, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries resulting from indiscretions or excesses. A book for every man young, middle aged or old. It contains 125 prescriptions for all acute and chronic diseases, each one of which is invaluable. So found by the author, whose experience for 23 years is such as probably never before fell to the lot of any physician. 300 pages, bound in beautiful French muslin, embossed covers, full gilt, guaranteed to be a finer work in every sense—mechanical, literary and professional—than any other work sold in this country for $2.50, or the money will be refunded in every instance. Price only $1 00 by mail, postpaid. Illustrative sample 6 cents. Send now. Gold medal awarded the author by the National Medical Association, to the President of which, the Hon. P. A. Hassell, and associate officers of the Board the reader is respectfully referred.

This book should be read by the young for instruction, and the afflicted for relief. It will benefit all.—London Lancet.

There is no member of society to whom this book will not be useful whether youth, parent, guardian, instructor or clergyman.—Argonaut.

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packed and unpacked, marked and shipped to all points; also on arrival here delivered and set up ready for use.

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

First fill the wood with some good filler; after the filling has been rubbed off the surface, allow it ten hours to dry, then rub on a coat of the polish with a piece of cloth; let it stand ten or fifteen minutes, and polish by rubbing briskly with a stiff brush, with a woolen cloth or felt. For carved work the polish can be thinned with Turpentine, and applied with a brush. Never use the Polish over all that is not dry. The Polish can be used without filling, with a good effect.

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BUILDING LOTS for sale on the farm belonging to the heirs of the late T. Congdon Watson in Jamestown. Some of the best views to be had in Rhode Island are on this farm; it is only about one-half mile from the East Ferry, and has a very long distance of shore on Narragansett Bay. Several cottages have already been built on this beautiful tract of land. Persons desiring to build summer residences in the country, cannot do better than to locate on this farm.

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A VALUABLE FARM TO LET IN JAMESTOWN containing 270 acres with a fine privilege of sea weed. Now occupied by Wm. Knowles, formerly by Pardon Tucker, known as the Hull Cove Farm.

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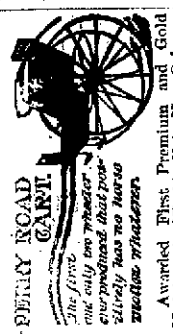
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A cart that really rides easier than a buggy; more comfortable than a pinetop, and that is revolutionizing the trade.

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Medicine.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Should be kept constantly at hand, for use in emergencies of the household. Many a mother, startled in the night by the ominous sounds of Croup, finds the little sufferer, with red and swollen face, gasping for air. In such cases Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is invaluable. Mrs. Emma Gedney, 159 West 128 st., New York, writes: "While in the country, last winter, my little boy, three years old, was taken ill with Croup; it seemed as if he would die from strangulation. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral was tried in small and frequent doses, and, in less than half an hour, the little patient was breathing easily. The doctor said that the Pectoral saved my darling's life." Mrs. Chas. B. Landon, Guilford, Conn., writes: "Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Saved My Life,

and also the life of my little son. As he is troubled with Croup, I dare not be without this remedy in the house." Mrs. J. Gregg, Lowell, Mass., writes: "My children have repeatedly taken Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for Coughs and Croup. It gives immediate relief, followed by cure." Mrs. Mary E. Evans, Scranton, Pa., writes: "I have two little boys, both of whom have been, from infancy, subject to violent attacks of Croup. About six months ago we began using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and it acts like a charm. In a few minutes after the child takes it, he breathes easily and rests well. Every mother ought to know what a blessing I have found in Ayer's Cherry Pectoral." Mrs. Wm. C. Reid, Freehold, N. J., writes: "In our family, Ayer's medicines have been blessings for many years. In cases of Colds and Coughs, we take

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

and the inconvenience is soon forgotten."

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Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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WHO after intense study and deep research has lately discovered a new, extraordinary, quick, certain and inexpensive cure for diseases of the Brain and Spinal Cord, Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Fluid Escapes, Impotency, and Deranged Functions of the Nervous and Generative Organs. THIS NEW AND MARVELLOUS MEDICAL TREATMENT has cured the most desperate forms of Nervous disorders in both young and old. To debilitated youth it bestows the vigor of manhood, and in advanced age it establishes the vigor of youth without the possibility of failure. DISEASES CONTRACTED, Acute or Chronic Discharges, Stricture, Retention of Urine, Gravel, Kidney or Bladder Disorders, Syphilis, Secondary Symptoms, Eruptions, Skin Diseases, are all absolutely cured without the use of mercury, copiva or injections. No restriction in diet or hindrance from business. RECENT CASES CURED IN THREE OR FOUR DAYS. Patients whose cases have been neglected, badly treated, or pronounced incurable, are particularly invited to visit Dr. Lewis. A written guarantee of cure given in all cases arranged for. In practice 30 years.

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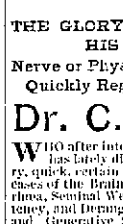
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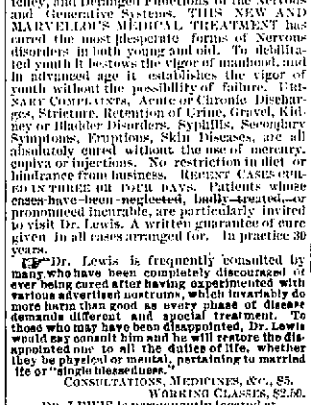
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A treatise on the above subjects, Sexual Diseases, etc., illustrated with colored engravings; 112 pages. Price, 25 cents by mail to any address, from the author,

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SULPHUR BITTERS



SULPHUR PLASTERS cure pain in the side. KAUFMANN'S PILLS do not gripe. 25 cents.

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Agents Wanted JUST OUT.

Finest Geographical work ever issued in America. If no agent in your county, Atlas sent by express. WM. M. BRADLEY & BRO., 1025 Arch st., Phil.

TO LET—by the year—a very nice cottage with a garden and grounds, for $300 a year. Apply to

ALFRED SMITH.

FROM 1600 to 1700.

Cape Cod, Connecticut, Long Island, Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard, Salem.

In Easthampton on the 6th. of November, 1651, "It was Ordered that Goodman Mulford shall call out ye Town by succession to loke out for whale." Easthampton, however, like every other town where whales were obtainable, seems to have had its little unpleasantnesses on the subject, for in 1653 the town "Ordered that the share of whale now in controversie between the Widow Talmage and Thomas Talmage" (alas for the old-time Chesterfieldian gallantry) "shall be divided among them as the lot is." In the early deeds of the town the Indian grantors were to be allowed the fins and tails of all drift-whales; and in the deed of Montauk Island and Point, the Indians and whites were to be equal sharers in these prizes. In 1672 the towns of Easthampton, Southampton, and Southwold presented a memorial to the court at Whitehall "setting forth that they have spent much time and paines, and the greatest part of their Estates, in settling the trade of whale-fishing in the adjacent seas, *having endeavoured it above these twenty yeares*, but could not bring it to any perfection till within these 2 or 3 yeares last past. And it now being a hopefull trade at New Yorke, in America, the Governor and the Dutch there do require ye Petitioners to come under their patent and lay very heavy taxes upon them beyond any of his Majesties subjects in New England, and will not permit the petitioners to have any deputys in Court, but being chiefs, do impose what Laws they please upon them, and insulting very much over the Petitioners threaten to cut down their timber which is but little they have to Casks for oyle, altho' the Petitioners purchased their landes of the Lord Sterling's deputy, above 30 yeares since, and have till now under the Government and Patent of Mr. Winthrop, belonging to Conityent Patent, which lyeth far more convenient for ye Petitioners assistance in the aforesaid Trade." They desire, therefore, either to continue under the Connecticut government, or to be made a free corporation. This petition was referred to the "Council on Foreign Plantations."

This would make the commencement of this industry date back not far from the year 1650. In December, 1652, the directors of the Dutch West India Company write to Director General Peter Stuyvesant, of New York: "In regard to the whale fishery we understand that it might be taken in hand during some part of the year. If this could be done with advantage, it would be a very desirable matter, and make the trade there flourish and animate many people to try their good luck in that branch." In April, (4th.) 1656, the council of New York "received the request of Hans Jongh, soldier and tanner, asking for a ton of train-oil or *some of the fat of the whale lately ruptured.*"

In April, 1669, Mr. Samuel Mavericke writes to Colonel Nicolls: "On ye East end of Long Island there were 12 or 13 whales taken before ye end of March, and what since wee heare not; here are dayly some seen in the very harbour, sometimes within Nutt Island. Out of the Pinnace the other week they struck two, but lost both, the iron broke in one, the other broke the warpe. The Governor hath encouraged some to follow this designe. Two shallops made for itt, but as yet wee doe not heare of any they have gotten."

In 1672, the town of Southampton passed an order for the regulation of whaling, which, in the latter part of the year, received the confirmation from Governor Lovelace: "Whereas there was an ordinance made at a Towne-Meeting in South Hampton upon the Second Day of May last relating to the Regulation of the Whale fishing and Employment of the Indyans therein, wherein particularly it is mentioned, That whosoever shall Hire an Indyan to go a-Whaling, shall not give him for his Hire above one Trucking Cloth Coat, for each whale, hee and his Company shall Kill, or holfe the Blubber, without the Whale Bone under a penalty therein expres: Upon Consideracion had thereupon, I have thought good to Allow of the said Order, And do hereby Confirm the same, until some inconvenience therein shall bee made appeare, and do also Order that the like Rule shall be followed at East Hampton and other Places if they find it practicable amongst them.

"Given under my hand in New Yorke, the 28th of November, 1672.

[Sign] "FRAN: LOVELACE."

Upon the same day that the people of Southampton passed the foregoing order, Governor Lovelace also issued an order citing that in consequence of great abuse to his Royal Highness in the matter of drift-whales upon Long Island, he had thought fit to appoint Mr. Wm. Osborne and Mr. John Smith, of Hempstead, to make strict inquiries of Indians and English in regard to the matter.

It was early found to be essential that all important contracts and agreements, especially "between the English and Indians relating to the killing of whales should be entered upon the town books, and signed by the parties in presence of the clerk and certified by him. Boat-whaling was so generally practiced and was considered of so much importance by the whole community, that every man of sufficient abilities in the town was obliged to take his turn in watching for whales from some elevated position on the beach, and to sound the alarm on one being seen near the coast." In April, (2d.) 1668, an agreement was entered on the records of Easthampton, binding certain Indians of Montanket in the sum of £10 sterling to go to sea, whaling, on account of Jacobus Skallenger and others, of Easthampton, beginning on the 1st of November and ending on the 1st of the ensuing April, they engaging "to attende diligently with all opportunitie for ye killing of whales or other fish, for ye sum of three shillings a day for every Indian: ye said Jacobus Skallenger and partners to furnish all necessarie craft and tackling convenient for ye designe." The laws governing these whaling-companies were based on justice rather than selfishness. Among the provisions was one passed January 4, 1669, whereby a member of one company finding a dead whale killed by the other company was obliged to notify the latter. A prudent proviso in the order was that the person bringing the tidings should be well rewarded. If the whale was found at sea, the killers and finders were to be equal sharers. If irons were found in the whale, they were to be restored to the owners.

In 1672, John Cooper desired leave to employ some strange Indians "to assist him in whaling, which leave was granted; but these Indian allies required tender handling, and were quite apt to ignore their contracts when a fair excuse could be found, especially if their hands had already closed over the financial consideration. Two or three petitions relating to cases of this kind are on file at New York. One of them is from "Jacob Skallenger, Stephen Hand, James Loper, and others adjoined with them in the Whale Designe at Easthampton," and was presented in 1675. It sets forth that they had associated together for the purpose of whaling, and agreed to hire twelve Indians and man two boats. Having seen the natives yearly employed both by neighbors and those in surrounding towns, they thought there could be no objection to their doing likewise. Accordingly, they agreed in June with twelve Indians to whale for them during the following season. "But it fell out soe that foure of the said Indians (competent & experienced men) belonged to Shelter Island whoe with the rest received of your peticoners in part of their hire or wages 25s. a piece in hand at the time of the contract, as the Indian Custom is and without which they would not engage themselves to goe to Sea as aforesaid for your Peticoners." Soon after this there came an order from the governor requiring, in consequence of the troubles between the English and the aborigines, that all Indians should remain in their own quarters during the winter. "And some of the towne of Easthampton wanteing Indians to make up their crue for whaling they take advantage of your honors said Order thereby to hinder your peticoners of the said four Shelter Island Indians. One of ye Overseers being of the Company that would soe hinder your peticoners. And Mr. Barker warned your peticoners not to entertain the said foure Indians without licence from your honor. And although some of your peticoners opposites in this matter of great weight to them seek to prevent your peticoners from having those foure Indians under pretence of zeal in fulfilling your honors order, yet it is more than apparent that they endeavor to break your peticoners Company in ye manor that soe they themselves may have opportunity out of the other eight Easthampton Indians to supply theire own wants." After representing the loss liable to accrue to them from the failure of their design and the inability to hire Easthampton Indians, on account of their being already engaged by other companies they ask relief in the premises, which Governor Andross, in an order dated November 18, 1675, grants them, by allowing them to employ the aforesaid Shelter Island Indians.

Another case is that of the widow of one Cooper, who in 1677 petitions Andross to compel some Indians who had been hired and paid their advance by her late husband to fulfill to her the contract made with him, they having been hiring out to other parties since his decease.

The trade in oil from Long Island early gravitated to Boston and Connecticut, and this was always a source of much uneasiness to the authorities at New York. The people inhabiting Easthampton, Southampton, and vicinity, settling under a patent with different guarantees from those allowed under the Duke of York, had little in sympathy with that government, and always turned toward Connecticut as their natural ally and Massachusetts as their foster mother. Scarcely had what they looked upon as the tyrannies of the New York governors reduced them to a sort of subjection when they were assailed by a fresh enemy. A sudden turn of the wheel of fortune brought them, in 1673, a second time under the control of the Dutch. During this interregnum, which lasted from July, 1673, to November, 1674, they were summoned by their then conquerors, to send delegates to an assembly to be convened by the temporary rulers. In reply the inhabitants of Easthampton, Southampton, Southold, Seatocock, and Huntington returned a memorial setting forth that up to 1664 they had lived quietly and prosperously under the government of Connecticut. Now, however, the Dutch had by force assumed control, and, understanding them to be well-disposed, the people of those parts proffer a series of ten requests. The ninth is the particular one of interest in this connection, and is the only one not granted. In it they ask "That there be ffree liberty granted ye 5 townes aforesd for ye procuring from any of ye united Collonies (without molestation on either side:) warpes, irons or any other necessaries for ye comfortable carring on the whale design." To this, reply is made that it "cannot in this conjuncture of time be allowed." "Why," says Howell, "the Council of Governor Colve chose thus to snub the English in these five towns in the matter of providing a few whale irons and necessary tackle for capturing the whales that happened along the coast, is inconceivable;" but it must be remembered that the English and Dutch had long been rivals in this pursuit, even carrying their rivalry to the extreme of personal conflicts. The Dutch assumed to be, and practically were, the factors of Europe in this business at this period, and would naturally be slow to encourage any proficiency in whaling by a people upon whom they probably realized that their lease of authority would be brief. Hence, although they were willing to grant them every other right in common with those of their own nationality, maritime jealousy made this one request impracticable. How the people of Long Island enjoyed this state of affairs is easy to infer from their petition of 1672. The oppressions alike of New York governors and Dutch conquerors could not fail to increase the alienation that difference of habits, associations, interests, and rights had implanted within them. Among other arbitrary laws was one compelling them to carry all the oil they desired to export to New York to be cleared, a measure which produced so much dissatisfaction and inconvenience that it was beyond a doubt "more honored in the breach than in the observance." At times some captain more scrupulous than the rest, would obey the letter of the law or procure a remission of it. Thus, in April, 1678, Benjamin Alford, of Boston, in New England, merchant, petitioned Governor Brockholds for permission to clear with a considerable quantity of oil that he had bought at Southampton, directly from that port to London, he paying all duties required by law. This he desires to do in order to avoid the hazard of the voyage to New York and the extra danger of leakage thereby incurred. He was accordingly allowed to clear as he desired.

In 1684 an act for the "Encouragement of trade and navigation" within the province of New York was passed, laying a duty of 10 per cent. on all oil and bone exported from New York to any port or place except directly to England, Jamaica, Barbadoes, or some other of the Carribbean Islands.

In May, 1688, the Duke of York instructs his agent, John Leven, to inquire into the number of whales killed during the past six years within the province of New York, the produce of oil and bone, and "about his share." To this Leven makes reply that there has been no record kept, and that the oil and bone were shared by the companies killing the fish. To Leven's statement, Andross, who is in England defending his colonial government asserts that all those whales that were driven ashore were killed or claimed by the whalers or Indians.

(To be continued.)

Pohloody—"I saw your name in the bicycle race, last Tuesday. Did you ride?" Posonby—"Oh, yes, I was all there." "Did you break the record?" "No; but I came the next thing to it." "How was that?" "I broke the bicycle."

If you say a man is in spirits you are abusing him, but if you say he is in good spirits you are praising him. Strange language, isn't it?

The skull is better able to resist the ravages of decay than any other bone.

Down on the Jericho Road.

So you have got yourself into trouble, my son? Gone a little wrong, have you? Yes, well, that means you know that you have gone clear wrong, because there is only one kind of right and one kind of wrong; there is no mugwumpery in morals, my boy. And you've had such a hard time getting back that it's made you a little bitter and cynical, and you think all the world is rather hard and selfish and pitiless, and especially severe on you? Well, I wouldn't feel that way at all if I were you. I don't think I ever did feel that way, and I know more about it than you do. I've been further down on the Jericho road than you. Went down there to let my beard grow. Great town for boots, from way back. It's a bad country. Never heard of but one good woman in Jericho, and she didn't move in good society. But, my son, it isn't society's fault that you got into trouble. You knew what the Jericho road was before you went down that way. You knew there was a curse on the town. You were safe enough in Jerusalem, why didn't you stay there? Don't feel bitter towards all the world because you fell among thieves and got cleaned out. It is a kind, good natured forgiving old world, if you give it a chance to be forgiving. True, it doesn't always look that way to a man in trouble, because then the fellow is apt to look at the wrong people. You found on the Jericho road, say, six or eight thieves—that is, half a dozen professionals and the two amateurs who pass on the other side—and only one good Samaritan, and naturally it seems to you that the leaven of good is utterly lost in that great mass of rascality and hypocrisy; but, bless you, my son, in the great honest living world, in the world that is trying to do right and trying to lead men to better things than Jericho excursions, is the only world that really loves and cares for just such young fellows as you, in the real world of men and women who deal with the young men all the more gently when the smarting wounds are deepest, the one good Samaritan outweighs a regiment of these villains who beat you and robbed you and passed you by on the road to Jericho. Never mind the priest and Levite, my son. They are going down to Jericho, too, remember; that's the kind of priests they were. And one closing word, my son. Unless you are smarter and stronger than the thieves down Jericho way—and I guess maybe you are not, very few men are—why, you keep off that road. You stay in Jerusalem, and you'll have more money and less headache.—[Burdette in Brooklyn Eagle.

The Art of "Gittin' Her."

The man who loves in the right way can always "git her," although the poet says:

"'Tis sweet to love; but oh, how bitter,
To court a girl and then not git her.

"A score of men made love to me," said an estimable Louisville lady, "and any one of them might have had me if he had studied the art of love making with the same care he would have given any time to a game of chess. I hold love making as an art. There is no such thing as love at first sight. We may admire each other in the beginning, but immediate affection is out of the question. First impressions, no matter how favorable, must be strengthened by artful cultivation. Then love comes, and if the man who sues makes no mistake he is sure to win, no matter what his condition may be. Of course he must talk well, dress respectably, and above all, wear clean linen and keep his face free from dirt. If he does all this, and sues judiciously, no arrow of misfortune can keep the victor's wreath from off his crown. I might add that one of the requisites in personal appearance is clean teeth. A man may have a nose like a pumpkin, or a mouth like a mammoth cave, or eyes like a jay bird, a hand like a ham, or a foot as big as a canoe, and he can win, but if his teeth are not what a gentleman's ought to be he will rue the day he gave his heart to a well-bred woman. He may be tall or short, stout or lean with a voice like a fog-horn and a carriage as ungraceful as the amble of a camel, and he may win any woman in the world if he studies her with care and keeps his teeth clean."—[Louisville Commercial.

The Value of Knowing How.

"While Judge Tracy was on the circuit, going from court his trace broke. The judge spent over a half hour trying to mend it, but to no purpose. His patience was exhausted, and he expressed his vexation in words. A negro came along, and the judge told him of his trouble. The negro let out the trace, cut a hole in it, and the job was done.

"Why," said the judge, "could I not have thought of that?"

"Well, marster," said the negro, "don't you know some folks is jest naturally smarter than t'others?"

"That's so," said the judge. "What shall I pay you for fixing my trace?"

"Well, marster, fifty cents will do," said the negro.

"Fifty cents!" said the judge. "You were not five minutes at it."

"I do not charge you fifty cents for doing it," said the negro. "I charge you twenty-five cents for doing it, and twenty-five cents for knowing how to do it."

A Husband's Solicitude.

"John, father and mother are coming to-morrow to spend the week, and I do hope you will be nice while they are here."

"I am sorry to say, Maria, that I have an important engagement which will keep me away all the week."

"This is the first time you have said anything about an engagement."

"I know it, but I meant to speak about it to-night."

"Oh, I was mistaken: it's next week they're coming."

"Then I'll put off my engagement, as I don't want to leave you alone."—[New York Sun.

A recent paper on cremation contends that the modern system of burial contaminates both air and soil, to the great injury of public health; that legal opinion is in favor of the practice of cremation, as not contrary to law; and that proper precautions can easily be taken to prevent any abuse of disposing of the bodies of the dead by fire instead of by the slower plan of decomposition in the ground.

"There," said a Washington hotel man, as he read of the railroad accident and the burning of mails near that city, "that accident cost me hundreds of dollars." "Got stock in the road, I presume." "No, but every Congressman who is out of the city will swear he sent me the amount of his board by that mail."

"Adolphus, my deah fellar, why are you nursing your arm in that way?" "It's a boil, Cyril. I'm deuced lucky, now, don't you think?" "I can't see why." "The Earl of Salisbury has one on precisely the same spot. It's so English, you know." "By Jove, Adolphus, but I envy you."

One of the best answers an infidel ever received was made by an old lady to whom he remarked that he didn't believe in a God he couldn't see.

"Do you believe you have any brains?" she asked.

"Of course," was his reply.

"Did you ever see them?"

The answer came faintly, "No."

"Did any one else ever see them?"—and the controversy came to a sudden close.

Washington Irving once said to a lady friend, "Don't teach your daughters so many things; teach them one thing: teach them to be easily pleased." Judging from the specimen of husbands acquired by numerous young ladies, too many mothers have followed Irving's advice.

"Oh," gasped fat Mrs. Weighty, as she ascended the second flight of stairs in her new residence, "I really cannot run up any more stairs." "Of course not," testily answered her husband; "but if the stairs were made of dressmakers' bills, you could run them up very easily."

There is a fortune in store for the milliner who shall devise a bonnet that can be worn in any part of a church and always present its trimmed side to the congregation.

"'Home, schweet home!'" said Hans; "Dots so; dere vas no blace like home ven a feller he got him hungry and don'd haf no moneys und no blace to schleep himself oud."

Read this Carefully.

The following letter from a well-known Western lady explains itself and is worthy of careful reading:

"I wish to say to the sick and those that are feeble and weak from any cause whatever, that in all the vocabulary of medicines they will find the most virtue and the greatest benefit from Parker's Tonic. I have been an invalid for five or six years past, and given up to die by the most skilful physicians of Kansas and Colorado, but Parker's Tonic has kept me alive, and raised me up after everything else failed. I have organic heart disease, combined with spinal and great nervous debility, and have cold sinking spells with no pulse, and the only medicine that will bring on a reaction is Parker's Tonic. I have never known it to fail in curing a cold if taken in time, and it will relieve pain quicker than any remedy I have ever tried. I send you this because I would like for others to know how much good it has done me. It is just as good for children. Try it and be convinced."—MRS. D. SHULTZ, Louisville, Kansas. P. O. Box 92.

Parker's Tonic

[Prepared by Hiscox & Co., N. Y.]

Sold by all Druggists in large bottles at One Dollar.

A Wealthy Bostonian's Remarkable Experience and Escape.

OFFICE OF THE F. GELDOWSKY FURNITURE CO.
SECOND STREET, E. CAMBRIDGE, Mass.,
October 24, 1885.

Last fall I went to New York for medical advice and treatment. I visited Dr. Edward L. Keyes of 1 Park Avenue, visiting and consulting surgeon of the Bellevue and Charity Hospitals, and was also examined by Dr. Alfred L. Loomis of 21 West Twenty-fourth street, consulting physician of the Charity Hospitals and visiting surgeon of the Bellevue and Mt. Sinai hospitals. They found that I was suffering severely from Bright's Disease, which was evidently of some five or six years' standing. My urine was saturated with blood, pus, and tube casts, and I suffered intense pain. I had no appetite; my tongue was furred and coated; and I was bloated to an alarming extent.

Three months ago I was induced to try Dr. Craig's Kidney Cure, and I began at once to improve. I examined my medicine carefully, and found that it contained a brown powder, which did not dissolve. I felt assured that, at last, I had discovered the true cure, and I met, quite by chance, with my neighbor, Mr. A. H. Muller, who was in a worse condition than myself, and who has since been cured by Dr. Craig's Kidney Cure, viz.: at the office No. 4 Pearl street, and had a long interview with the manager. As a result, I began taking Dr. Craig's Kidney Cure. I have made my case the subject of special study, making my own tests, and found no blood or tube casts, and sound, gradual diminution of albumen in my urine. I have now taken about thirty bottles of Dr. Craig's Kidney Cure.

I owe my health and strength to day to Dr. Craig's Kidney Cure, and to the practical advice and unremitting attention of Dr. Cauldin, the general manager, whose theories concerning my difficult case proved correct in every particular. I am, my dear sir, yours to command,

F. GELDOWSKY,
Boston, March 1, 1885.

Caswell, Massey & Co., wholesale agents, Newport. 6 bottles $5 00. There are two imitations in the market. The genuine is made only in Boston, Mass.

From Col. C. H. Mackey, 32d Iowa Infantry: I have derived more benefit from Ely's Cream Balm than anything else I have ever tried. I have now been using it for three months and am experiencing an trouble from catarrh whatever. I have been a sufferer for twenty years. C. H. MACKEY, Sigourney, Iowa, Feb. 22, '82.

A duck of a man generally makes a goose of a husband.

For three winters I have been afflicted with Catarrh and Cold in the Head. I used Ely's Cream Balm; it accomplished all that was represented. T. F. MCCARTHY, Justice Common Pleas, Elizabeth, N. J. Price 50 cents.

Positive, chick; comparative, hen; superlative, chick-hen.

The most reliable article in use for restoring gray hair to its original color and promoting its growth, is Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

The daughters of a millionaire always have fine figures.

What Seventy-Five Cents Did

A farmer in Missouri writes that he has had a tough time. The potato bugs got into his fields; his children had whooping cough; and his wife was crippled with rheumatism. Then he invested fifty cents in a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, and twenty-five cents in one of Red Star Cough Cure, and health and happiness returned to his home.

Breeches of promise—Trousers put up as collateral for a loan.

Arouse the faculties, stimulate the circulation, purify the blood, by using Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Wreckless engineering is what is wanted on railroads and steam boats.

Catarrh is a constitutional disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a constitutional remedy. It cures catarrh. Give it a trial.

Cheek in man is not to be admired; but what is nicer than a woman's cheek?

Catarrh

Is a very prevalent and exceedingly disagreeable disease. Liable, if neglected, to develop into serious consumption. Being a constitutional disease, it requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, acting through the blood, reaches every part of the system, effecting a radical and permanent cure of catarrh in even its most severe forms. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

"In Siam the cat's have their tails hanged." In this country the entire cat is hanged.

The dog days are upon us and everybody should use LACTART as the most strengthening as well as the most delicious of drinks. Druggists and Grocers.

Question for debating clubs: "Can a man, while asleep in the daytime have the nightmare?"

A Baby Saved!

Since birth my baby had running sores all over his head, and the doctors said that he must die, for they could not heal them. I used everything I ever heard of, but it was no good. He got so bad that he would not nurse. My husband's sister told me to try Sulphur Bitters as she had great faith in them. I used a bottle and the sores commenced to heal. After using two bottles more, the sores all healed and I considered my baby saved.—*Mother, Concord, N. H.*

Girls, a delicate way of giving a young man a hint that he is acting too fresh is to treat him to pretzels.

"Pearl's White Glycerine"

eradicates all Pimples, Freckles, Tan, Moth-Patches, Black Worms and all impurities, either within or upon the skin. It never fails.

"Has he any expensive habits?" "He has one rather expensive one that I know of." "What is it?" "Eating."

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites,

For Throat affections.

Dr. F. R. PUTNAM, Salisbury, Mo., says: "I have used Scott's Emulsion in glandular diseases, and Throat affections, with uniformly good results. It is the only preparation of Cod Liver Oil I use."

The Providence Store

The Verdict Is Success:

Good Goods at Low Prices Did It.

Having done a rattling business since we opened, and being determined to make our store the most popular Dry Goods Store in Newport, we have decided to give our many customers a grand opportunity to secure bargains for Christmas presents at lower prices than the same goods can be bought for either in New York or Boston.

Dress Goods.

Our entire stock of Dress Goods marked down to about half price.

25 Pieces Plaid Dress Goods, suitable for children, marked down from

12 1-2c. to 6 1-4c.

25 Pieces All Wool Plaids marked down from

25 to 15c.

20 Pieces Manchester Cashmere, 22-inches wide marked down from

15 to 9c.

15 Pieces Homespun Suiting, 25-inches wide, marked down from

30 to 19c.

10 Pieces Pinhead Check, 45-inches wide, marked down from

50 to 29c.

10 Pieces Homespun Suiting, 54-inches wide, at

25 cents,

worth 75c.

10 Pieces Jersey Striped Flannel, at

55 cents,

sold everywhere at 75c.

10 Pieces French Tricot, 40-inches wide, at

49 cents,

marked down from 75c.

Silks, Satins and Velvets.

10 Pieces of Satin, all light colors, at

25 cents,

worth 50c.

10 Pieces Satin Rhadames, superior quality, at

89 cents,

marked down from $1.25.

Black Gros Grain Silk, 22-inches wide, at

50 cents,

marked down from 75c.

Heavy Black Dress Silk, 22-inches wide, at

75 cents,

marked down from $1.00.

Black Bellow Silk, 22-inches wide, at

87 cents,

marked down from $1.25.

Silk Velvets, all colors, marked down from

$1.00 to 79c.

Silk Plush, all colors, at

$1.90,

marked down from $2.25.

Brocade Velvet, all colors, at

95 cents,

worth $1.50.

Providence Store

Blankets.

Slightly damaged, at half-price.

10-4 Heavy Wool Blankets, at

$2.89, worth $5.00.

11-4 Extra Fine Quality, at

$3.89 worth $6.00.

Comforters.

All our Comforters marked down

from $1.00 to 75c.

from $1.25 to 95c.

from $1.50 to $1.25.

from $2.00 to $1.50.

Flannels.

One Case Shaker Flannel,

6 1-4 cents,

marked down from 12½c.

25 Pieces Gray Mixed Flannel, at

10 cents worth 18 cents.

25 Pieces Red Flannel, at

19 cents,

marked down from 25c.

25 Pieces Red Medicated Flannel, at

25 cents,

marked down from 37½c.

One Case White Canton Flannel, at

5 cents worth 10 cents.

Cloak Dep't.

(SECOND FLOOR.)

150 Tailor-Made Beaver Newmarkets,

$8.00,

Sold everwhere for $10.00.

95 Beaver Newmarkets, at

$10.00,

marked down from $12.50.

Linens.

Ten Pieces Extra Heavy German Damask, at

25c. PER YARD

Positively worth 40c.

15 Pieces Turkey Red Damask at

25c.

marked down from 37½c.

25 Dozen Damask Towels, 22x42, knotted fringe, at

19c.

would be cheap at 25c.

25 Dozen Doylies, at only

36c. PER DOZEN

Cottons.

One Bale Heavy Brwn Sheeting, at

5c.

worth 7c.

Ten Pieces Langdon 76, at

7c. PER YARD.

15 Pieces Fruit of the Loom, at

7c. PER YARD.

Prints.

One Case of Prints at

3c. PER YARD.

Our best Prints marked down to

5c. PER YARD.

Providence Store

Hosiery.

We are offering great bargains in this Department.

Misses' Ribbed Cotton Hose, all sizes, at

10c. A PAIR.

Misses' Cashmere Hose, all colors, at

20c. A PAIR.

Misses' All Wool Ribbed Hose, at

25c. A PAIR.

worth 37½c.

Boys' Heavy Yarn Hose, at

20c. A PAIR.

Ladies' Cashmere Hose, all colors, at

20c. A PAIR.

Ladies' Cashmere Hose, black and colored at

25c.

worth 37½c.

Men's Cashmere Half Hose, at

25c. A PAIR,

worth 37½c.

Men's Shaker Half Hose, at

12 1-2c. A PAIR,

worth 20c.

Men's Scarlet Half Hose, all wool at

20c.

Underwear.

Men's Scarlet Shirts and Drawers, at

37 1-2c. EACH.

Men's Scarlet Shirts and Drawers, warranted to be the best Medicated goods, at

$1.00 EACH.

Regular Price $1.50.

Men's White Shirts and Drawers, at

25, 37 1-2, 45 and 75c. EACH.

Ladies' White Vests, Cashmere Finish at

25c.

worth 50c.

Ladies Scarlet Vests and Pants, at

95c.

marked down from $1.25.

Children's White Merino Vests and Pants, at

25c. EACH.

Boys' Gray Mixed Shirts and Drawers, at

25c. EACH.

Misses' Heavy Wool Vests and Pants, at

37 1-2c. EACH.

Prov. Store.

Christmas Handkerchiefs.

50 Dozen Ladies' Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs at **8c.** worth 15c.

25 Dozen Ladies' Hemstitched Initial Handkerchiefs, all Linen, at **12 1-2c.** worth 25c.

Ladies' and Gent's Silk Handkerchiefs, White and Colored, Plain and Brocade, from **25c. to $1.00** EACH.

Corsets.

50 Dozen of Newport Coraline Corsets, marked down from **$1.00 to 49c.**

A Big Bargain.

Holiday Dept.

We will open a beautiful line of Toys and Fancy Articles about Dec. 1, at prices lower than ever heard of in New England.

Queen Anne Millinery Establishment,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

143 Thames Street.

The low price on our goods has brought us success. We are continually adding new attractions in our Various Departments. For the coming week we will offer special bargains in Hats and Fancy Feathers. We have marked down a lot of Felt Hats to 39c. Plush and Velvet Hats formerly sold at $2.00 to $3.50, we have marked down to $1.25 and $1.50. Special Sale of Fancy Wings and Birds at greatly reduced prices. One Lot at 19c., one Lot at 23c., one Lot at 38c., one Lot at 58c. A Choice Lot of Ostrich Tips in all colors at 45c. Black tips at 23c. and up. Ostrich Plumes in Black and colors at 99c. These goods are all worth double. Trimmed Hats at $2.25 and up. A fine selection of Children's Velvet and Plush Bonnets. Ladies' Dress Caps and Widow's Caps. All our Fancy Plush and Tinsel Trimmings greatly reduced.

HOLIDAY SPECIALTIES.

As a special feature for the Holiday trade we have opened a Doll Hat Department. Hats fully trimmed to fit any size Doll. A variety of shapes to select from.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

In order to give those a chance to do their shopping who have not the time during the early part of the day, we have decided to keep our store opened until 9:30 P. M. every evening during the month of December.

SCHREIER'S,

Queen Anne Millinery Establishment.

143 THAMES STREET.

THE BEE HIVE.

A Grand Opportunity to Save MONEY!

Having determined to close out our Cloak Department before December 1st, we have made such sweeping reductions in prices that will astonish, yet benefit purchasers.

Our Stock to-day consists of over (500) five hundred Ladies' and Misses' Garments, all entirely new this season and most of them less than 10 days in store.

An enumeration of prices is impossible, sufficient be it to say that you are sure to save from $2.00 to $5.00 on every garment bought before December 1st at the

BEE HIVE

154 THAMES STREET.

Newport County News.

PORTSMOUTH.

ROLL OF HONOR.—District No. 4, term ending Nov. 20, 1885:

1 Julia S. Anthony	95.3	Gen'l Average
2 Katie Sullivan	92.8	" "
3 Maggie Sullivan	92.2	" "
4 Emma A. Croucher	91.4	
5 R. Maude Sweet	90.3	
6 James F. Martin	87.4	
7 Kate McDonald	87.3	
8 Flora C. Hunt	85	
9 Michael Martin	81	

Number of pupils registered, 35. Pupils not absent during the term, Julia S. Anthony and Maggie Sullivan.

EDUCATIONAL.—The Public schools closed their fall term on Friday the 20th inst. The winter term commences Monday, 30th inst, with the same corps of teachers excepting the McCurrie Dist. Miss Collins will be succeeded by her sister Mrs. Hannah Borden, having taught this for several years before her sister.

From Vaiduse Dist., we received the following: Number of pupils registered 32, average daily attendance 28, percentage of attendance 88, upon the "Roll of Honor" may be found the following names: Anna Chase, Anna E. P. Sisson, Bertha Chase, Anna G. Murphy, Mary Chase, Mary E. Irish, Willie G. Brown, Levi Almy, Charles M. Hughes, Lillian Barker, Kate Paquin, George L. Barker, Barclay H. Gifford, Gussie P. Allen and Flora E. Barker.

OBITUARY.—Another of our townsmen has finished his earthly career. This time it was Edmund S. Sisson, who died on Wednesday morning, of this week. Mr. Sisson has been a very industrious man, although he had lived beyond three score and ten years; he was seen daily driving his meat cart to and from Newport, in spite of wind and rain, the deep mud and snow blockade being the only obstacles preventing his daily rounds. Mr. Sisson was confined to the house about two weeks.

ITEMS.—For the greater part of the week it has been very unpleasant. a cold north-easter was prevailed, but the rainfall has not been very heavy.

TIVERTON.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONCERT.—An interesting Sunday school concert was held Sunday evening, at the Central Baptist Church, under the charge of Messrs. George R. Lawton, Harry C. Hambly and Herbert F. Grinnell. The programme was as follows: Singing by the school, reading of the first and part of the second Psalms by the Rev. Mr. Wightman; prayer by the Rev. Mr. Alden; singing by the school; reading, "The Aloe Tree," by Miss Agnes Church; duet by Mrs. Boyd and Miss Annie E. Hambly; reading by Miss Calista Church; singing, "Oh, Worship the Lord;" reading by Miss Emma Gardner; singing by the choir; reading by Mr. Robert Wyatt, two selections; singing by the choir; a Scripture recitation by members of the congregation; remarks by the Rev. Mr. Wightman and the Rev. Mr. Alden; recitation, "Say, Is Your Lamp Burning, My Brother," by Mr. Peleg Almy; singing and benediction.

The schools in Districts No. 1 and 9 commence school on Monday morning after a vacation of one week.

SCHOOL REPORTS.—The following is the list of officers of District No. 1 (Tiverton Four Corners) with the report of the school: Trustee—William H. Manchester; Clerk—Thomas Smith; Treasurer and Collector—Warren Almy; Teacher—Deborah A. Chace. Length of school term in days, 54; whole number of boys registered, 13; whole number of girls, 17; total number of days attendance, 1325.5; total number of days absence, 665; average number belonging, 26; average daily attendance, 24.4; percentage of attendance, .95; number of daily recitations, 24; number of visits made by the school committee, 3.

Report of District No. 6 (Fish); George W. Fish, Trustee; Peleg Almy, Teacher. Length of school term in days, 64; whole number of boys registered, 14; whole number of girls, 9; total number of days attendance, 1005; total number of days absence, 168; average number belonging, 19; average daily attendance, 17; percentage of attendance, .93.

Report for District No. 7 (Eagleville); Trustee—Joshua T. Durfee; Treasurer—David Durfee. 3d; Collector—Ferdinand Durfee: Teacher—Arthur William Collins. Length of School term in days, 55; whole number of boys registered, 9; whole number of girls registered, 3; total number of days attendance, 555; total number of days absence, 944; average number belonging, 11; average daily attendance, 8; percentage of attendance, 84; total number of days recitations, 20; number of visits made by school committee, 2.

Report of District No. 10 (Crandall); Trustee—Horatio N. Hart; Teacher—Mabel Macomber. Length of school term in days, 55; whole number of boys registered, 11; whole number of girls registered, 9; total number of days attendance, 1009; total number of days absence, 81; average number belonging, 20; average daily attendance, 18 29.55; percentage of attendance, .92; number of daily classes, 22; number of visits made by school committee, 2.

Report of District No. 11 (King); Trustee—George W. Brayton; Treasurer and Collector—Geo. Shell. Length of school term in days, 60; whole number of boys registered, 8; whole number of girls registered, 12; number of pupils under 5 or over 15, 2; total number of days attendance, 934; total number of days absence, 66; average number belonging, 16; average number of daily attendance, 15; percentage of attendance, .93; total number of daily class recitations in school, 26; number of visits by school committee, 2.

MIDDLETOWN.

The ladies of Holy Cross Guild gave an oyster supper on Wednesday evening at the residence of Mrs. Charles C. White on Forest avenue. There were about seventy persons present and a most excellent time was enjoyed by all. Ice cream and cake followed an abundant and elegantly cooked supply of oysters and the hours quickly sped in social enjoyment until many found it midnight when they reached their homes.

New England Items.

RHODE ISLAND.

Schooner Peacedale, of Narragansett Pier, R. I., went ashore Monday morning at Asbury Park, N. J., and will be a total wreck. She had a cargo of coal consigned to the Peacedale Manufacturing Company. The cargo was insured. The vessel was valued at $6000, and was not insured. Captain C. H. Arnold and the crew of four men were saved.

About 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon two mill hands, while passing through a swamp on the east side of the White Rock road, near the James Babcock farm, on their way from Westerly to Stillmanville, discovered the remains of a human being. Medical Examiner Dr. J. Howard Morgan arrived at the scene about 3 o'clock, where throngs of people were hurriedly centering. In a thicket within a swampy lot, not more than 250 feet from the road, and beside a running brook lay the remains of a man. He had probably been a man nearly six feet in height and his bones indicated that he had been powerful. His hat, of mixed straw, was lying on the ground two feet from him, and under his skull, whose jaws were widespread, was unfolded a red silk handkerchief, a portion of which dangled in the water beside him. Under the skull was a profusion of hair, while appearances indicated that the top of his head had been bald. His clothing was badly worm-eaten. It is quite certain that the unfortunate man was along in years. No evidence of a wound could be found, and his position was easy, lying partially on his side and back. Everything indicated that he had lain there and slept previous to his death, but whether under the influence of liquor no one could say. It was impossible for Dr. Morgan to state just how long the man had been dead, but he said "possibly four months, and perhaps six months, the latter being the more probable." During the latter period no one belonging to community has disappeared who cannot be accounted for in some way. Some people advance the theory that the man had been killed, his money taken and then dragged into the underbrush, but it is not generally accepted.

Patents granted to citizens of the New England states on Nov. 17, 1885, and reported expressly for the MERCURY by C. A. Snow & Co., Patent lawyers, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.: John Adt, New Haven, Conn Staple machine; John Adt, New Haven, Making cotter pins: G. A. Barnes, New Haven, Conn., wrench; S. Bradley, New Haven, Conn., heating apparatus; G. D. Briggs, Providence, R. I., eyeglass hook; N. Slingland, Falls Village, Conn., Furnace; J. W. Drew, Nichols, Conn., fork guard; D. L. Durand, Derby, Conn., suspender buckle; H. H. Ilsan, Portsmouth, N. H. Nutlock; M. W. Henius, Bridgeport, Conn., corset stay; G. E. Hook, Brewer, Me., hammock chair; T. Isherwood, Westerly, R. I., Fabric; C. D. Janssen, Torrington, Conn., rule and level; J. Scott, Southington, Conn., pocket rule; T. B. Lavey, Bristol, R. I., overshoe; H. S. Lord, Hartford, Conn., water closet valve; J. M. Merrow, Merrow, Conn., machine for sewing looped fabrics; F. W. Moseley, Poultney, Vt., Creamer; J. Nenle, Bridgeport, Conn., Reamer; I. Smith, New Haven, Conn., roller skate wheel; W. L. Upsom, Meriden, Conn., call bell; B. Vallett, Providence, R. I., cabinet for curtains; B. Wing, Vassalborough, Me., hub centering device; B. Wolfe, Waterbury, Conn., Wrench.

Marriages.

On the 11th November, in Bombay, Sidney Preston, Esq., of Lahore, Punjab, India, Under-Secretary to the Board of Works of Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service in the Punjab, to Amy Taylor, second daughter of A. O'D. Taylor, Esq., Special Disbursing Agent of the United States Geological Survey, Newport, R. I.

Deaths.

In Providence, 20th inst., Charles B. Dyer, son of Cary D. and the late Mary Dyer, aged 43; 22d inst., Russell F. Elliot, aged 80; 24th inst., Larned Williams, aged 70; 24th inst., Celeste Angell Aldrich, aged 74.

In Centredale, 23d inst., Ann Maria Kelley, in the 41st year of her age.

At West Kingston, 26th inst., Harriet M. Hazard, widow of the late Wm. Hazard, aged 78 years.

In Chelsea, at United States Naval Hospital, 22d inst., Chief Quartermaster William F. Bullock, of Providence, formerly of Bristol, aged 55 years.

In Portsmouth, 25th inst., Edmund S. Sisson in his 77th year.

Court of Probate, City of Newport, Nov. 22, 1885.

ON THE PETITION in writing of M. T. G. Stacy and Ann N. Shaw, presented this day, representing that

EMILY C. WHITEHEAD,

an inhabitant of Newport, who died in said Newport, left a last will and testament; that no executor is named therein; that they are the devisees and legatees named in said will; and praying that said last will and testament of said deceased, presented therewith, may be proved, approved, allowed and recorded, and that administration on the estate of said deceased with said will annexed, may be committed to George F. Crandall of said Newport, or to such other person as said Court may think fit, it is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 14th day of December, 1885, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

ALEX N. BARKER,
11-28 Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, City of Newport, Nov. 23, A. D. 1885.

ON THE PETITION in writing of Bayard Tuckerman of the City, County and State of New York, presented this day, representing that

GEORGE GIBBS,

who at the time of his death was an inhabitant of Newport, left a last will and testament which was proved in this Court; that the Executors of said will appointed by this Court have died, and that some of the estate of said decedent has not been administered. And praying that letters of administration *de bonis non* with the said will annexed on the said estate of said decedent may be granted to him.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 14th day of December, 1885, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

ALEX. N. BARKER,
11-28 Probate Clerk.

EXECUTRIX NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of Newport, Executrix of the last will and testament of HANNAH PEABODY, late of Newport, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having demands to present them, and all indebted to make payment to her.

ALMIRA HURLBURT,
Executrix,
or to her Attorney, WM. GILPIN.
Newport, Nov. 28, 1885.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate, of Newport, Administrator on the estate of MARY J. CARMEN, late of Newport, deceased; and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having demands to present them, and all indebted to make payment to him.

PATRICK J. GALVIN,
Administrator.
Newport, November 28, 1885.

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been duly appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of the City of Newport, guardian of the person and estate of KATIE T. FITZPATRICK, minor, of Newport, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to him.

PATRICK J. GALVIN,
Guardian.
Newport, November 28, 1885.

AGENTS for our Superb National Picture entitled OUR HEROES AND STATES- **WANTED** MEN. No Cheap Dumb, but an ARTISTIC WORK of REAL MERIT, just out, **RIGHT** and going to SELL with a RUSH. Full particulars by addressing BRIGGS PUBLISHING CO., Passaic, N. J. **NOW!**
11-21

AGENTS WANTED FOR OUR CHARMING NEW BOOK.

"SOME NOTED PRINCES, AUTHORS AND STATESMEN OF OUR TIME."

By 20 of our best writers—Famon Farrar, James T. Fields, James Parton, Dickens's Daughter, and others. Over 400 fine portraits and engravings. ["*The book is brimming over with choice and rare things.*"—N. Y. OBSERVER.] Intelligent young men and ladies can have permanent employment. A few General Agents wanted.

The Henry Bill Publishing Co., Norwich, Connecticut.
11-21-12w

New Advertisements.

Wanted.

TWENTY-FIVE or Thirty Tons of good Sweet Hay. Enquire

JOHN H. GREENE,
11-24-tf Supt. Arctic Ice Co.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

—AT—

Public Auction

On Tuesday, December 8th, at 10 o'clock A. M., if fair. If not, the next fair day, at the residence of the late Sarah Ann Whitman in Middletown, R. I.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS, consisting of Stove, Chairs, Tables, Beds, Bedding, Carpets, and a variety of other articles.

FELIX A. PECKHAM,
11-21 Administrator.

SALE.

THE LADIES OF

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH

WILL HOLD A SALE IN

Odd Fellows Hall,

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY

Dec. 2d and 3d.

Hot Roast Turkey, Salads, Refreshments of all Kinds, together with Fancy Articles will be for sale, beginning at 12 o'clock, WEDNESDAY. Come one and all and buy your Christmas presents. The Newport Band will be in attendance.

Admission 15 cents.

We now have on hand a nice line of

PARLOR FURNITURE

upholstered in the Muslin. Also a fine assortment of

FURNITURE COVERINGS

of the latest patterns of Tapestry, Plush, etc. A nice assortment of

Rattan, Reed and Willow Chairs. Fancy Tables and Stands. Also a few nice Antique Pieces, such as Desk, Chest of Drawers, Card Table, Two Clocks, Mirrors, etc.

Now is the time to have your Mattresses made and made over. Furniture repaired and recovered. We desire also to call attention to the Patent Bath Tub Seat, a most desirable addition to the Bath Room.

Hazard & Horton.

No. 40 CHURCH STREET.

LARGE SALE OF FURNITURE

—AT—

CASINO HALL, CHURCH STREET,

On Thursday, Dec. 3, 1885, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

WILL BE SOLD, Large Lot of Silver Ware, Chamber Sets, Crockery and Glass, Carpets, Heating Stoves, Mattresses, and a variety of other articles. Inspection on Wednesday from 2 to 4 P. M. THOMAS BURLINGHAM,
11-26 Auctioneer.